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VOL. XXXVIII NO. 130 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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KASHMIR TALKS IN KARACHI

Dixon Meets Zafrullah And Gurmani

KARACHI, June 4. (PTI-Reuter)

PRELIMINARY discussions between officials of the Pakistan Government and the United Nations representative in the Kashmir dispute, Sir Owen Dixon, continued for the third successive day in Karachi today.

Today's talks brought the total of discussion hours to eight.

Sir Owen Dixon met Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zafrullah Khan, and the Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Gurmani, in conference at the residence of the Foreign Minister in the after noon

The discussions will be continued tomorrow when Sir Owen will again meet Mr. Zafrullah Khan and Mr. Gurmani at about 11-30 a.m.

The Secretary-General of the Pakistan Government, Mr. Mohammed Ali, and the Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, Mr. M. Ayub, also took part in today's talks.

Kaladi Harijans On War Path

ERNAKULAM, June 4 (UPI): HARIJANS of Kaladi, the birthplace of Sankaracharya, may resort to satyagraha for securing entry into the famous temple there.

The temple entry proclamation of the Travancore Government has not yet been applied to this temple since it is under the management of the Sringeri Mutt, Mysore.

The Harijans of the place have given notice to the temple authorities that they will resort to satyagraha if Government do not amend the proclamation within a reasonable time, so as to permit Harijans to enter into the temple.

SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR HARIJANS

Demand At Nagpur Convention

NAGPUR, June 4 (PTI): The All-India Scheduled Castes M.L.A.s, M.P.s, leaders and workers' convention, which began here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai (Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly), concluded its two-day deliberations today after passing unanimously a number of resolutions.

In one of the resolutions, the convention urged the Government of India to form a separate Ministry at the Centre to deal with "the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, backward classes and Adibasis and chiefly to decide a uniform policy of action for the State Governments" as provided for in the Constitution.

FULL CONFIDENCE

By another resolution the convention expressed full confidence in the Nehru Government and requested the depressed classes of India to give their full and loyal support to the Government in their "difficult task of administration and national reconstruction".

The convention supported the Nehru-Liaquat pact and called upon the depressed classes of India to do everything possible to make the pact successful.

The convention requested the major political parties of depressed classes and their leaders to sink their differences and "unite for the common cause of safeguarding the interests of the Harijans".

TEXTILE MILL FOR PAKISTAN

Syrian Businessman's Negotiations

KARACHI, June 4. (UPI): A Syrian owned textile mill might be set up in Pakistan if the current negotiations of a Syrian businessman Mr. S. Souccar, member of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce, with the Pakistan Government succeed.

He is hopeful that the Pakistan Government would permit him to establish the mill in this country. He proposes setting up the mill either in Hyderabad (Sind) or in Bhahawalpur State.

Assault On Tirich Mir Peak

PESHAWAR, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): A Norwegian team of nine mountaineers led by Professor Arnes Naess of Oslo left Peshawar this evening for Dir State on their way to Chitral to conquer the yet unsurmounted 25,263 feet high Tirich Mir Peak, highest in the Hindu Kush range.

Prof. Abdul Hamid of Islamia College, Lahore, will also climb with the Norwegian party. The party hope to reach the peak by the middle of July.

KAPURTHALA, June 4 (PTI): Two underground Communist workers were arrested today by the Kapurthala police. They were wanted for nearly **twelve** months.

SATYAGRAHA IN VILLAGES TOO

Punjab Tenants' New Plan

JULLUNDER, June 4. (UPI): The symbolic satyagraha started at Hoshiarpur, about five weeks ago, by the refugee agricultural tenants, under the aegis of the Hoshiarpur Sarnarthi Mazar Satyagraha Committee, is to take a new form-"Satyagraha on every field"

The decision to intensify its satyagraha activities in the district of Hoshiarpur has been taken by the Satyagraha Committee in consultation with the Council of Action of the Socialist Party.

According to the new plan, the scheme of satyagraha will be now shifted from the city where a symbolic satyagraha has been carried on for the last five weeks, to the villages where the satyagraha will be offered on every field.

The Sarnarthi Mazaras have also been asked to start ploughing fields to fight for every inch of their land peacefully and nonviolently.

A telegraphic message from Hissar states that Dada Ganeshi Lal, a veteran kisan leader and Jaswant Singh, Editor "Socialist Weekly", both members of the state executive of the Socialist Party and Dr. Man Singh of Hansi, were arrested by the Hissar police yesterday under section three of Public Safety Act.

The police is also stated to have searched the office of the Socialist Party and the Hissar Satyagraha Committee.

The Capital Issue

NEW DELHI, June 4. (UPI): Most of the prominent Congress leaders of Madhya Bharat who had assembled here for finding a solution of the question of Madhya Bharat capital left for their respective destinations this evening.

It is learnt that though deliberations continued for three or four hours last night, no agreed decision could be arrived at on this question.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICE

A batch of Students at work digging out earth from a tank at village Bhuvel, Khaira District. The camp was organised by Akhil Gujerat Student's Congress.

A USEFUL VACATION FOR STUDENTS

BARODA, June 4 (PTI).

THE students vacation camp at Bhuvel in Khaira district constructed a tank for the benefit of the village folk and a cart road on the border of the tank during the fortnight ending May 30.

According to the Secretary of the Gujerat Students' Congress, the students worked three and a half hours a day and were paid on the basis of the standard rate fixed by the District Local Board.

The camp was organised by the All-Gujerat Students' Congress to provide work, education as well as recreation for students during the vacation.

NEHRU TO BE "TRIED" BEFORE KING NEPTUNE

INS 'DELHI' CROSSING EQUATOR: CEREMONY ABOARD SHIP

ON BOARD I. N. S. DELHI, June 4. (PTI).

AFTER several years, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru is having some rest on board the Indian Naval flagship Delhi on his way to Indonesia, radios K.S. Ramachandra, P.T.I. special correspondent on board the ship.

Dressed in trousers and bush shirt, the Prime Minister spent the best part of yesterday lounging on the quarter deck, and chatting with the officers or playing with his grandchildren.

In the morning, he went round the ship informally and saw the ratings and officers at work. This morning, Pandit Nehru went round again. He later addressed the officers and men assembled on the quarter deck. His speech, an informal chat, was broadcast to the three escorting destroyers.

Pandit Nehru said he was happy to be on board a ship after twelve years. He explained to the officers and men that independence had brought to the country vast opportunities for work. The wealth of a country lay not in silver or in gold, but in the work turned out by its people. He also advised them to learn Hindi.

After the speech, the naval band rehearsed the Indonesian national anthem. The destroyers in the rear sailed past the flagship and officers and men lined up their decks and bridges and cheered Pandit Nehru.

CHEERS FOR P.M.

First to pass "Delhi" was "Rajput", leader of the destroyer flotilla, followed by "Ranjit" and "Rana". Captains of the destroyers stood on their bridge and saluted Pandit Nehru and as the ships sailed past they raised cheers to the Prime Minister.

The officers and men on board "Delhi" are planning out with great enthusiasm "the crossing of equator" ceremony. The ship is expected to cross the equatorial line early tomorrow morning. In accordance with the naval tradition, the occasion is to be marked by a ceremony in which Neptune, the lord of the sea, and his wife will hold court on the ship crossing the Equator.

Neptune is supposed to rule over the equatorial region and the ceremony is for obtaining his prior permission to cross the line. Permission is always given, but it is followed by Neptune and his wife and their entourage holding court on board the ship crossing the Equator. Those "charged" with offences will be "punished". Usually the punishment consists of ducking the

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 7)

BOMBAY LANDLORDS WANT TO RAISE RENTS

Poona Conference Request To Government

POONA, June 4, (PTI): The second Bombay Provincial Conference of Property and House Owners urged the Government of Bombay today to allow an immediate increase of at least 25 per cent in the rents of residential premises and 45 per cent in those of business premises.

The resolution on teh subject said that most of the States of the Union and the Union Government had allowed such an increase which was "absolutely necessary in the interest of justice" in view of the general rise in prices.

The Conference "strongly condemned" the policy of the Bombay Government in making property and house owners to bear all the increase in taxes on houses imposed by local bodies after April 1949. The increments were made, the resolution said to augment the revenue of local bodies to meet higher expenditure on local amenities.

It was fair the resolution added, that the incidence of such taxation should fall on all residents, house owners and tenants alike, as the amenities were shared by all.

The Conference also suggested that the local bodies deduct 40 per cent from the gross rental values on account of repairs while assessing house rates instead of the 10 per cent as was the practice at present.

The Conference expressed the opinion that the present rent control legislation had caused "great hardships to landlords and suggested that it should be amended if it was "to be somewhat equitable".

It also recommended that with the object of gradually withdrawing the Rent Control Act, premises used for business, trade and storage should first be taken out of its purview as there was more than enough accommodation for such purposes.

Fifteen Bus Passengers Killed

PESHAWAR, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen passengers were killed and 16 injured in a Government transport bus accident near Kohat this morning, it was officially announced here.

The bus was on its Peshawar-Dera Ismail Khan run. The injured were being attended to in Kohat Civil Hospital.

An enquiry into the cause of accident has been ordered, the communique added.

22 Hurt Near Gwalior

GWALIOR, June 4 (PTI): Twelve persons are reported injured, three seriously, when a Madhya Bharat Roadways night service Pullman bus carrying 28 passengers from Gwalior to Indore turned turtle near Chatigaon, 22 miles from here. The driver fell unconscious.

Sudden breakage of the tie-rod of the bus is said to have caused the accident.

The Depot and Works Managers of the Roadways have proceeded to the scene of the accident.

This is the first accident on the Roadways since the starting of the night 'Pullman bus service between Gwalior and Indore from April 17.

Polling Clashes In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, June 4 (PTI): About 12 persons were injured as a result of clashes in the city in connection with the Congress primary panchayat elections today. One of the injured was admitted to hospital.

Out of 66 panchayats, candidates in 50 panchayats were returned unopposed.

Clashes took place in three polling stations and elections had to be postponed. In other centres, polling was peaceful.

BOMBS SEIZED

CALCUTTA, June 4 (PTI): Calcutta Police today recovered six bombs during searches in the city and suburbs. Four were found in bushes in Beliaghata, on the eastern fringe of the city, after a chopped falling branch caused an explosion.

The other bombs, which police described as "cement plastered", were located under a canal bridge in Entally, eastern suburb of Calcutta. Two persons were taken for questioning.

Man, 150, Tells Secret Of His Longevity

SRINAGAR, June 4 (UPI): A living chronicle of events in Kashmir for the last one and a half centuries, a 150-year-old Kashmiri villager has teethed again. He appears quite smart even now and goes to assist his children and grandchildren in the fields. He is Ali Sheikh who relates eye-witness accounts of the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the well-known Sikh ruler of Northern India, and all the Dogra rulers of Kashmir since 1846.

Ali Sheikh is a widower and has a host of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The secret of Ali Sheikh's health and long life is said to be "simple food, regular open air exercise and a spiritual outlook on life".

U.S. Bangs The Door On Peace Talks Move

WON'T NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA IN U. N.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, June 4. (PTI-Reuter)

MR. ERNEST GROSS, Deputy United States representative to the United Nations, declared here today that his Government was not prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union in the United Nations until the Russians stopped their boycott of its meetings.

Mr. Gross made an indirect reference to the recent efforts of Secretary-General Trygve Lie to restart negotiations between East and West inside the United Nations.

He said: "We hear much concerning the significance of the absence of Soviet representatives from meetings of United Nations bodies because of their so-called 'strike' on the Chinese representation question.

"We hear a great deal about the importance of 'negotiation', but those who feel it their duty to urge 'negotiations' should regard it as an even higher duty constantly to make clear that they do not urge 'trading down' or compromising fundamental principles".

NOT A COMMODITY

He added, "Freedom is not a commodity which we are prepared to beg for or to buy. Nor is respect for fundamental human rights something for which we will bargain.

"The distinction, which should always be kept clear, is between our right to insist upon compliance with the obligations of the Charter and our willingness to negotiate in good faith concerning procedures or techniques for carrying out those obligations".

PAKISTAN SELLS WHEAT TO JAPAN

Agreement Signed

KARACHI, June 4. (UPI): An agreement was signed today for the purchase of 1,00,000 tons of Pakistan wheat by Japan. The price is £27/- per ton, in bulk and free on board, Karachi. The wheat offered is from 1949 crop.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Japan by Mr. Thoda, Director, International Trade Burea of the Ministry of International Trade and Industries, and Mr. T. Sakaya of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and on behalf of Pakistan Government by Mr. H.S.M. Ishaque, Joint Secretary, Minister of Food and agriculture.

Food Subsidy To Madras

MADRAS, June 4, (PTI): The Government of India have agreed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 1.75 crores for the grow more food programme of Madras State for the year 1950-51.

Mr. N. S. Mani, Secretary to the Commissioner of Food Production, Madras, announced this today on his return from Delhi after discussions with Central food officials.

Where There's A Will

LONDON, June 4 (PTI): Chinese Communists have planted nearly a quarter of a million hectares of cotton fields in North Kiangsu province to ensure a regular supply of raw material for the Kiangsu and Shanghai textile mills, Peking Radio said today.

Farms competed experimentally to produce the best seeds and were helped with seed, insecticide and implements by the Government, which aims to raise cotton output in this area to the pre-war level within three to five years.

"Cold War" Election Arrests In Tokyo

TOKYO, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese police, on duty in force as 30 million voters went to the polls to elect 132 members to the country's Upper House, today arrested 18 Communists who defied the election day ban on campaigning. One of the Communist campaigners was carrying a large portrait poster of Marshal Stalin.

The election is expected to help decide Japan's place in the "Cold War" between the Western powers and Russia.

All opposition parties have favoured an early peace treaty with all victor powers, including Russia, and opposed granting the United States military bases in Japan.

Yoshida's Liberal Party Government has favoured continued cooperation with the United States.

French Referendum Difficulties

MADRAS, June 4. (UPI): M. Menard, Commissioner for French Settlements in India, said here today that the differences between the French Government and the Government of India on the modalities of the referendum to be held for the purpose of deciding the future of French Indian settlements remained to be ironed out.

M. Menard, who arrived here today from Calcutta by Air, stated that the neutral observers would come only after complete agreement had been reached between both the Governments on the conduct of the referendum.

He assured that the electoral rolls which had now been prepared in the routine way would definitely be revised under the direct supervision of the neutral observers. He denied that there was any sort of rowdyism in the French Indian settlements.

New Cabinet For Syria

DAMASCUS, June 4, (PTI-Reuter): Nazem el Koudsi, former Minister to Washington, today announced a Caretaker Government for Syria pending the adoption of a new constitution.

The outgoing Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Khaled el Azem Bey formally submitted its resignation on May 29. It had resigned on May 8 following a crisis caused by the resignation of Defence Minister Atram Hourani.

Receive And Impart Right Education

HUBLI, June 4 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting told the officers undergoing a short-term course in basic education at Gopankop, a village near Hubli, yesterday, that education played a great part in the development of human personality and culture.

The Minister exhorted the officers to work hard to fulfil the great ideals that Mahatma Gandhi had placed before them of changing the very face of the earth by receiving and imparting education in the right spirit.

Atom Weapons Carried By Guided Missiles

U. S. ARMY'S PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, June 4. (PTI-Reuter)

THE United States Army is planning atomic weapons to be fired by artillery and carried by guided missiles, General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, said today.

Such weapons would have much greater accuracy than was possible with atomic bombs dropped from planes.

General Collins said the army had also "considerable success" in developing specifically anti-tank equipment which might go "a long way toward making it possible to hold Western Europe."

Asked in a radio interview about the development of small atomic weapons, General Collins replied: "We are working on systems, methods, and weapons by which, if it should be decided to use the atomic weapons, we could use it by army troops in support of army operations.

THE POTENTIAL ENEMY

"It is by no means impossible to develop an artillery piece that would fire an atomic weapon," he continued.

"Similarly in the field of guided missiles: it is possible to develop guided missiles, which can be placed with accuracy in a given spot."

General Collins went on to say that it would be a great mistake to attempt to match "our potential enemy" in Europe tank for tank, aeroplane for aeroplane, ship for ship.

The army was therefore trying to build up new equipment, specifically anti-tank equipment and had considerable success.

"If we can put into the hands of the potential allies in Western Europe relatively inexpensive equipment, that can destroy any tank, and also equipment that can shoot down aircraft, I think we will have gone a long way toward making it possible to hold Western Europe", he declared.

By strengthening Europe with economic and military aid, General Collins thought Western Europe would be able to resist an onslaught from the East "so that it will not be necessary again to resurrect Europe or recapture Europe."

Another over-running of Europe "would perhaps give us something that would not be worth rescuing. "Everything that we are endeavouring to do, that we should endeavour to do is to hold Western Europe rather than to lose it", he added.

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Applications for the post of Senior Assistant at the Maharashtra Regional Co-operative School, Poona, principaly for publicity work in Marathi are invited from Graduates preferably with knowledge and experience of the Co-operative Movement and of publicity work. The salary of the post is Rs. 150-10-250 with such Dearness Allowance as may be sanctioned from time to time.

Applications giving details regarding age, educational qualifications, regional languages known practical experience in Co-operation and publicity etc., should be addressed to the Executive Officer, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay and should reach him on or before 15th June, 1950.

(7971)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED. FORT, BOMBAY.

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(7970)

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APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 14-7-1950, for two posts of SOIL PHYSICISTS in the Public Works Department. QUALIFICATIONS:—A Bachelor's degree in Agriculture or in Physics and Chemistry and Geology or equivalent or higher degree. PAY:—Rs. 220-650 PLUS dearness and travelling allowances as admissible. Higher starting pay admissible. AGE:—Not more than 30 years on 1-10-1950, relaxalbe in suitable cases. No age limit for Bombay Government servants. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1.- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay No. 1" who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at Exchange Office.

(7966)

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill. Nos. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, which will be received upto 15-6-1950 at the Registered Office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate Bombay. Tender Forms can be obtained from this Office.

(7968)

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Applications on the prescribed form (to be had on pre-payment of Rs. 5/-) with copies of testimonials and reprints must reach the Registrar by June 30, 1950.

Canvassing will be a disqualification

K. L. GOVIL,
Registrar.

(7963)

THE AMBIKA SILK MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 13, on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1950 at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the business stated in the Annual Report sent to the Shareholders and as advertised in this paper of the 10th May, 1950.

By Order Of The Board,
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(7967)

GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, BOMBAY

Students seeking admission to the First LL.B. Class are hereby informed that they will be interviewed by the Principal, from Monday, June 12, 1950, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. AND 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. till Thursday, June 15, 1950. Admissions will close on Thursday, June 15, 1950 at 4 p.m. ADMISSION FORMS WILL BE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE ONLY TO THOSE STUDENTS WHO ARE SELECTED FOR ADMISSION BY THE PRINCIPAL AFTER INTERVIEWS. Part fees of Rs. 48/- (forty eight only) is payable with admission. Students who have already kept one term in this College should take admissions for the second term on any day between the 5th and the 12th June 1950 otherwise their seats will be filled up.

Admissions to the Second LL. B. Class will commence on June 15, 1950. Preference will be given to those candidates who have passed the First LL. B. Examination from this College.

M. Y. BHANDARKAR
Librarian & Registrar,
Government Law College, Bombay.
5-6-1950.

(7969)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTON SALE OF 13 tons Iron hoops, 1802 wooden boxes and 199 lbs. Jute ropes on 12-6-50 at 10-30 a.m. at Wallace Flour Mills, Umerkhadi, Mazgon by order of Overseer Incharge, Terms 25 per cent. Cash deposit.

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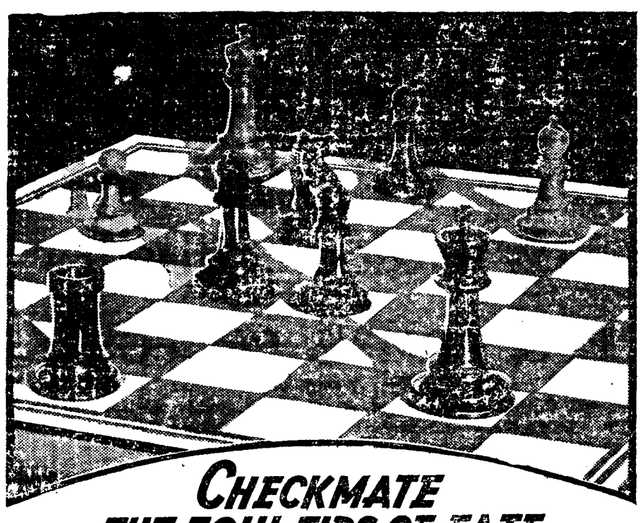

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Regrouping Of Indian Railways Soon

SANTHANAM'S PLEA FOR DOUBLING THE MILEAGE

TRICHY, June 3. (PTI).

MR. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Government of India, said here today that the entire railway system in the country—about 34,000 miles in all— would shortly be regrouped into six groups, each comprising of five to six thousand miles of line and the details would be made public in a few days.

Mr. Santhanam, who was addressing members of the Trichy Rotary Club this evening on "Problems of Railway Transport", said that regrouping had become imperative consequent upon the partition of the country. Two major railways—the North Western and East Bengal—had been cut adrift. Further, it was uneconomical to run small railways in many areas which have no good workshops and other facilities. In the past, he said, railways were run on the profit motive. With popular Government in the Centre at present, railways which constituted the most modern national asset should be run on sound lines and for the good of the country.

INDIA AND U. S.

Giving facts and figures about the Indian and U.S. Railways, the Minister of State said the U.S. which was only double the size of our country had 260,000 miles of railway and the annual revenue was Rs. 4,800 crores. It indicated therefore India had a very meagre railway compared to her size and our aim should be to double the mileage at least within the next 20 or 30 years, he added.

Mr. Santhanam said that though we must be proud of the fact that Indian Railways were the most efficiently managed in Asia, yet, when compared to USA, we were nowhere.

With only 13-lakh workers as against nine lakhs in our railways, the U.S. was maintaining a railway which was eight times the size of ours. That clearly showed the efficiency of our workers was in a state of stagnation.

The Minister continued: In USA more than 80 per cent of the revenue derived by the Railways was from goods traffic and only 20 per cent was from passenger traffic. That was why, he said, U.S. could provide more amenities to their passengers by subsidising from the revenue derived from the goods traffic. We have to create the same conditions here and if that was to be achieved we must have more industries so that impetus could be given to goods traffic.

Concluding he expressed satisfaction that the railways which had been working under difficulties created by the recent war, were functioning efficiently so soon.

NECESSITY FOR RE-GROUPING

Rationalisation Demand

The memorandum says: "The existing railway administrations have grown up haphazardly owing to historical reasons. The Company System had originally been formed more or less on accidental considerations. Often the main consideration was financial. There has been a persistent demand for rationalisation and regrouping of the existing systems. So long as all the major railways had not come under State management this was not possible. The railways of Indian States cutting across the other railway administrations like that of the Nizam's State Railway was another serious obstacle to rationalisation, as also the existence of various small railway administrations owned and controlled by the rulers of Indian States.

"The partition of India in August 1947 involved the breaking up of the old North Western Railway and the Bengal-Assam Railway and India has been left with rumps of those systems in the Eastern Punjab Railway and the Assam Railway which cannot in any case continue as economic and self-sufficient units. The final integration of the Indian States railways from 1st April 1950 has removed the major obstacle towards regrouping. The time is, therefore, fully ripe for reorganising the Indian railways on a rational basis.

"The Railway Board have been considering this question for the past many months and have reached tentative conclusions. They realise, however, that the question is of such great importance that no final decision should be taken without giving the country and all interests concerned in railway transport opportunities for consideration and comment. The tentative scheme is, therefore, being released to the State governments, the various chambers of commerce, the railway labour organisation and the public with the request that their considered views may be sent to the Railway Board before 31st August, 1950.

MODE OF DIVISION

The memorandum says that the total route mileage of the Indian railways, which is of the order of 33,000 has been divided into six zones.

The first zone, Nortern Railway, will consist of the E. P. Railway, the western portion of the E. I. Railway between Lucknow-Kanpur and Delhi-Saharanpur, metre gauge portion of the B.B. and C.I. Railway between Agra and Kanpur and the O.T. Railway west of Chupra.

The second zone, Western Railway, will consist of metre gauge portion of the B.B. and C.I. Railway except Kanpur-Agra section and the States railways of Saurashtra, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Rajasthan and Kutch. In this zone, consideration has been given to the development needs of Kandla port and the business and economic connections of Saurashtra, etc., with Rajasthan.

The Central Railway, which form the third zone, will consist of the broad gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, major portion of G.I.P. Railway, Scindia and Dholpur State Railways. In this zone not only the alternative routes from the major port of Bombay to northern India, but also the lines of communication between Bombay and the industrial areas around it have been placed under one administration.

Zone four, Southern Railway, will consist of the S.I. Railway (both broad gauge and metre gauge) major portion (broad gauge) and entire portion (metre gauge) of the M. and S.M. Railway and the entire Mysore State Railway. Both geographically and from the railway operating point of view, grouping together of all the southern railways is the ideal arrangement.

Zone five-Eastern Railway will consist of the N. S. Railway, portions of the G.I.P. and M. and S.M. Railways and the B. N. Railway excluding the coal-field area of Bengal and Bihar and Howrah-Kharagpur section.

Zone six—North Eastern Railway will consist of the E.I. Railway east of Lucknow-Kanpur, the coalfield area of Bengal and Bihar at present with B. N. Railway, Howrah-Kharagpur Section, O. T. Railway east of Chupra and the Assam Railway including the Assam Rail Link and the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

MAIN PRINCIPLES

According to the memorandum, the main principles governing the regrouping are:

(1) Every railway administration should serve as far as possible a compact region.

(2) It should be large enough to provide a headquarters organisation of the highest calibre capable of following and assimilating up-to-date improvements in railway techniques and equipped with adequate workshop facilities and statistical, training and research institutions.

(3) The regrouping should cause the minimum dislocation in the existing arrangements and should be so phased as to prevent any kind of dislocation or even temporary diminution of the quantity or efficiency of railway service.

(4) While the existing proposals do not indicate the nature of the internal administration of each group, viz., whether it should be on a divisional or district system, it is not proposed to adopt any dogmatic attitude in the matter and the vital necessity of causing minimum dislocation will also govern the decision on thie important issue.

Tentative Scheme

NEW DELHI, June 4 (PTI)—The Government of India have announced their tentative scheme for regrouping the Indian Railways.

The scheme set out in a memorandum of the Railway Board, which has been circulated to State Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Railway Labour Organisations and the public, envisages the division of India's 33,000 miles of railways into six zones.

The regrouping of the railways had been envisaged by the Railway Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar during his budget speech when he promised that before the scheme was finalised public opinion on it would be invited and considered.

In their memorandum issued for publication today the Railway Board has invited the public and the interested commercial and other bodies to give their opinion before August 31, 1950.

Increased Cotton Acreage In U. P.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, June 4.

Since the textile industry is facing a serious crisis on account of heavy reduction in certain acreage and acreage in price of cotton imported from dollar areas, he Uttar Pradesh Government has agreed, at the instance of the Central Government, to permit the diversion of some land from food crops to cotton and consequently launch a scheme fr the extension of acreage under cotton in chief cotton-growing districts.

Important measures that are likely to be taken in thi sconnection are: diversion of some areas from food crops to cotton; inter-cropping of other crops with cotton; extensive propaganda in nfavour of increage in cotton area providing incentive for rempnerative prices; and supply of fertilizers.

The scheme will be restricted to 24 districts in U.P. A total additional area of 85,000 acres will be brought under cotton cultivation. General co-operation of panchayats and other organisations will be sought in measures that are to be taken.

Seeds are to be made available at fifty per cent subsid in all districts except Jhansi, Bania, Hamirpur, Jalaun where they will be available free of cost.

The Central Government is making an allotment of Sulphate of Ammonia for the State.

CAPITAL FOR MADHYA BHARAT: Some prominent Congressmen and Ministers of Madhya Bharat met at New Delhi on June 3 to work out an agreed formula regarding the location of the state's capital.

Paul Robeson Fights For Peace

WARNS BRITONS OF RISING FASCISM IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON

PAUL ROBESON, the world famous Negro singer and actor of "Show Boat" and "Othello," arrived in London recently. But he will not sing he will talk politics. Robeson does not mix his music and politics. When I come here on politics, I don't sing, then I come here to sing, I forget politics", he said to pressmen in his hotel in Bloomsbury.

This time he is specially here to take part in the "peace demonstration", which is being held in London and will be attended by men like Joliot-Currie, French scientist, and Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist leader.

Paul Robeson is an American first and last. But he thinks of Soviet Union as his second motherland. Here he finds no bar against his race or colour. He can do what every white man can or may do. His brilliant voice, brain and other gifts only partly broke down the colour bar in his land. He is still the Negro, the underdog. He never forgets that. "Wherever I see a fellow being kicked around, I feel that I am the one who is being kicked around". It was the fear that his son might be kicked around that he sent him for education not to America but to Russia.

LABOUR PARTY INSPIRED HIM

Paul Robeson took up keen interest in the welfare of the common man when one day, while staying in Mayfair, London's fashionable quarter, he heard one of the British aristocrats speaking to his chauffeur "as one would speak to a dog". He mixed with British workers, and openly says that he learned his "militancy and politics" from the British Labour movement. "He has great faith in British workers". I dont think", he said "that the British people, howexer confused some of hem might be about the Marshall Plan, will let the Wall Street millionaires fight a Third World War to the last Englishman".

According to Robeson among the rank and file of the American people, there is a very deep sentiment for peace-against a background of hysteria and mass confusion. Peace movement is sweeping forward, and there has been a terrific turn for the better in USA. Especially among the 15 million Negroes of American the support for peace has tremendously grown.

The Peekskill incident, when attempts were made to break up the peace rally addressed by Robeson, said the Negro singer, had "made a great impression on the American people—it showed them that Fascism closer closed than imagined". It was becoming perfectly clear, added Robeson, that what happened to Communist leaders in America would happen to everybody with progressive or liberal views and that the first line of defence was the defence of those leaders of American working class.

Mr. Robeson concluded "The fight for peace throws a tremendous responsibility upon the progressive movement in Britain".

JAPAN LIKELY TO TURN RED?

Former U. S. Under-Secretary's Views

WASHINGTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. William L. Clayton predicted today that South-East Asia would fall under Soviet domination within two or three years. He said it would be "extremely difficult" to keep Japan from doing the same. He thought Soviet domination would include Indo China and Formosa but not India. Pakistan on the Philippines. Japan's need to feed her millions after American forces leave, Mr. Clayton told a reporter, would drive her back to the old trading relationship with China—and thus probably into the Communist orbit.

Public Revenue And Ministers

NEHRU'S STATEMENT DISPELS DOUBTS

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, June 3.

Prime Minister's statement at Trivandrum on Thursday last on the Constitutional position of the Cabinet has considerably relieved New Delhi. Another issue of equally fundamental character namely whether Ministers can charge the public revenues for their election tours has created some discussion here. The Prime Minister on Thursday clearly differentiated between the Government and the Congress Party. Constitutionally, although the Congress Parliamentary Party is the Government of India it can neither draw upon the Governmental machinery nor upon the Public funds to retain its power on the country. The British Prime Minister, for example, during the last General Elections was going about in a small car driven by his wife. The issue is who pays for the tour expenses of the Ministers, when they tour constituencies to mobilise support for their party candidates. The issue also covers the tour expenses of the Ministers incurred in connection with duties un-related with their office, such as opening of temples, presiding at or attending political or social gatherings or selecting a site for the Congress Session. There has been a phenominal rise in the tour expenses of the Ministers, both at the Centre and the State since the Congress took office on September 2, 1946. New Delhi has been discussing whether the Auditor-General has been discharging his duties properly and whether he has reported against much expenditure being charged to public revenues. The issue may be raised during the next Session of the Public Accounts Committee due to be held in August next.

More Lands To Go Under Plough

BOMBAY'S IRRIGATION SCHEME

RADHANPUR, June 4 (PTI): Five lakh acres of additional lands are expected to come under irrigation as a result of the minor irrigation works to be started by the Government of Bombay with the help of the Central Governments loan of rupees one crore.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, announced this in a speech to members of the District Rural Development Board at Radhanpur yesterday.

Dr. Mehta said: "Many big schemes of irrigation have been undertaken in several states of India, including Bombay, but these alone will not solve our problem of food. If the maximum acreage of agricultural lands is to be irrigated, all possible means of irrigation must be explored and the minor irrigation scheme is one of the attempts in that direction".

The Minister reiterated the fact that the condition precedent to the loan given by the Central Government was that the beneficiaries of the works started with the help of the loan should contribute their share towards the total cost of the work undertaken in their area.

Dr. Mehta felt sure that Bombay would be able to achieve its target of producing additional foodgrains to the tune of three lakh tons by 1951.

The Minister, who is on a tour in the districts of North Gujerat, met the villagers of Deesa, Bhadli and other villages of Banaskantha, the newly formed district of the State of Bombay, and acquainted himself with their difficulties. He inspected Scott Canal, a feeder channel which diverts flood waters of the River Banas to the tank at Radhanpur and also investigated the feasibility of Gangasari canal 9 miles from Kamalpur.

COTTON PRICES GO UP IN KARACHI

Sequel To Indo-Pak Trade Pact

KARACHI, June 4, (PTI-Reuter): There is a strong feeling in the cotton market here that cotton will be included in the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. This has spurred prices by two to three rupees.

Out of the estimated 12 lakh bales of cotton 8.38 lakh bales have already been exported.

During the remaining three months of the cotton year 3.62 lakh bales are to be marketed in the world.

Last year's carry-over was 50,000 bales, and this year it will not be more.

While the European countries are leading in exports, Hong Kong, China and Russia have lifted large quantities against negligible lifting last year.

The estimated stocks in Karachi are three lakh bales mainly with exporters.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORM OF SOCIALISM

Divergence Of Opinion Over Approach

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, June 4.

Another Anglo-French conflicts has broken out this time over the future of socialism. While French Socialists want to stick to Marxism, British Labour Party rejects Marxism, and class-war in every shape. Mr. Morgan Philipps Secretary of Labour Party declared that so far British labour Party wts concerned it would have nothing whatever to do with materialism. Anglo-French divergence on this fundamental issue will have to be fought out and on the outcome of this depends the future of international socialism.

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CITY & SUBURBAN

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTE Special meeting, Corporation Hall 3-30 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY Meeting at Damodar Hall Parel 6 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION Mr. C. H. Bhabha, President of the Association will deliver inaugural addres at Green's Hotel 6-30 p.m. Subject will be 'the Problems of Production'.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL CLUB. American Films will be shown at 'Silverfish' New Book Company, Hornby Road 6-15 p.m.

ALL INDIA RADIO Talk by Shri R. T. Leuwa on 'Sasta Ane Sara Dudhni Yojna' in Gujrati, 8-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE June meeting of the Committee which should ordinarily be held today, will now be held on June 13 at 3-30 p.m.

Delhi P & T Office To Go

CENTRE EXAMINES PROPOSAL

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 3.

The Government in the Ministry of Communication is actively examining a proposal to abolish the Delhi Circle of the Post and Telegraph Department, it is learned here. The circle, it is explained, was created temporarily to meet an emergency. On the Postal side, in its initial stages it consisted of four clerks. In three years time it has grown to include seventy-four clerks. The Government regards this growth as an unwarranted burden on the tax-payer.

Enquiries go to show that the Government disapproves of the recent agitation against the abolition of this Circle, which it regards as a got up agitation by interested people. The public, it is claimed, should not interfere with the mechanism of administration, so long it is provided with an efficient service at minimum cost.

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Toward Self-Sufficiency In Food

BOMBAY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS

M.P. Patil Reviews Progress Of Campaign

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE BOMBAY STATE hoped to fulfil the obligation assigned to it by the Government of India in the matter of making the country self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951-52 crop year. This was stated by Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, in a talk broadcast from the Bombay station of All India Radio, on June 4.

Shri Patil stated that the Central plan of achieving self-sufficiency in food did not envisage the making of each individual State self-sufficient, but it allocated the overall deficit between the various States and the share allocated to Bombay was three lakh tons.

The Minister reviewed the progress of the various schemes that had been put into operation in the State in order to attain the target of the additional production of three lakh tons by the appointed date, and said that additional production which was one lakh tons during 1947-48, rose to 1,25,000 tons in 148-49. Though results for 1949-50 had not yet been assessed, the Minister said, the work that had been put in showed that the mark of 1,75,000 tons would be reached. The target for 1950-51 was 2,60,000 tons and for 1951-52 3,00,000, he added.

The following are excerpts from the text of the Minister's talk:

"The average deficit in foodgrains of the Bombay State is, at present, estimated at about nine lakh tons. If we achieve the target of three lakh tons we will have fulfilled our share of the task of making India self-sufficient in foodgrains by the end of 1951, according to the Central Government's plan. That plan does not envisage the making of each individual State self-sufficient, but has allocated the overall deficit between the various States, and the share allocated to us is three lakh tons.

FOUR-FOLD PLAN

"A large number of schemes have been set into operation under the Grow More Food campaign. They could be classified roughly into four groups. The first group consists of schemes for increasing the area under cultivation, improving natural fertility and moisture-conserving capacity of the soil by soil conservation measures and eradication of deep-rooted weeds, which reduce productivity, by deep ploughing with tractors. The total result of the implementation of the schemes in this group would be about 40,000 tons of additional foodgrains.

"In the second group fall the various schemes for increasing the area under irrigation. The Bombay State is very backward in the matter of irrigation. Barely 4 per cent of our total cultivated area is irrigated as against about 19 per cent. in India as a whole. Our irrigation schemes would add another 40,000 tons to the food bowl by 1951-52.

"The third group consists of schemes designed to increase the use of manures. The manuring of crops shows substantial and immediate results and considerable work has been done in this field. About 80,000 tons of additional foodgrains would be produced by the schemes in this group. Last and the most important group consists of schemes for the multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of crops. Improved seed gives, on an average, 10 per cent. more yield and the net result of the implementation of these schemes would be about 1,40,000 tons of additional foodgrains by 1951-52.

ACHIEVEMENTS

"I would now like to tell you what we have actually done during the last three years and propose to do during the next two years. During 1947-48, the estimated additional production of foodgrains due to the Grow More Food campaign was one lakh tons and during 1948-49 1,25,000 tons. The results for 1949-50 have not yet been finally assessed but the work done shows that we would be reaching the mark of 1,75,000 tons. Our target for 1950-51 is about 2,60,000 tons and for 1951-52 three lakh tons.

"We have in this State a very large area of land which, though cultivable, is not cultivated. The Government has issued orders that as much Government waste land should be given out for cultivation as possible. So far, over 1,50,000 acres of such land have been cultivated. More and more land is being given out for cultivation every year.

"Soil conservation measures consist of bunding, trenching, gully plugging, strip cropping, etc. So far, over six lakh acres have been usefully bunded by the Department of Agriculture.

PLOUGING BY TRACTORS

"We began our Mechanical Cultivation Organisation with only a few tractors and have been purchasing more and more machines every year. At present, the Government has 240 tractors and ancillary equipment. In 1947-48, 35,000 acres were ploughed with tractors, in 1948-49 1,40,000 acres and this year up to the end of March, over two lakh acres. Hariali is our Enemy No. 1 in the deep black soil areas. This weed is deep rooted and spreads quickly. Once established, it does not yield to normal ploughing. Heavy tractors which can plough 12 to 15 inches deep are the only remedy so far found successful. Our present fleet of tractors cannot tackle this vast acreage within a reasonable time. The Government, therefore, proposes to buy another 80 heavy tractors and also set up some workshops for their speedy repair. After these 80 tractors are put into commission, we should be able to get rid of Hariali within a few years.

"Next, we come to irrigation. As already stated, we are very backward in the matter of irrigation. Major irrigation schemes necessarily take a long time and cannot be included in the Grow More Food campaign, which has, as its aim, the growing of three lakh tons of additional foodgrains by 1951-52. These major schemes are, no doubt, important and are being pursued separately. We have about 3,50,000 wells in this State out of which 50,000 have fallen into disrepair. The Government subsidises the construction of new wells and repairs to wells fallen into disrepair, to the extent of 25 per cent. of the cost. Loans are also given for the whole expenditure. So far about 10,000 wells have been newly constructed and 5,000 wells have been repaired. These 15,000 wells are estimated to have brought at least 60,000 acres under irrigation.

BANDHARAS

"During the last three years, 42 pacca bandharas and tanks have been undertaken at a cost of about rupees one crore; they are nearly complete and will bring under irrigation about 44,000 acres.

"A loan of a crore of rupees has been taken from the Government of India for repairing and constructing minor irrigation work during the next two years. It is expected that fairly large area will be brought under irrigation as a result of this programme. In addition to this, the Government has undertaken the construction of 16 pumping stations on rivers.

We are also considering a scheme for constructing tube wells in North Gujarat. About 1,30,000 acres have already been newly brought under irrigation. I would ask you to compare these figures with the total irrigated area in this State namely 12 lakh acres and you will agree that ours is no mean achievement.

COMPOST PITS

"In the field of manures, we encourage the digging of compost pits and subsidise the use of groundnut cake and a mixed manure consisting of groundnut cake, sulphate of ammonia and bone-meal or superphosphate. So far, cultivators have dug about 3,50,000 pits with the aid of Government subsidy; 1,27,000 tons of groundnut cake has been distributed at a subsidised price and 56,000 tons of mixed manure. This year over 68,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia is on its way to the cultivators.

"As regards improved seeds, last year five lakh Bengal maunds of seed were distributed to cover an area of about 40 lakh acres. This work would be accelerated during the next two years by the end of which all the area which is suitable for the improved strains evolved by the plant breeders will have been covered.

"I would like to conclude by only mentioning the tree-planting campaign ,which is, perhaps, as important as the Grow More Food campaign.

This year, the tree planting week, which will be called vanamahotsava, is to be observed from July 1 to 7. I hope we will exceed the last year's figure and, what is more important, take good care of the trees which we plant."

IMPLEMENT TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Municipal Workers' Demand

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At a meeting of the workers of the Bombay Municipality held under the auspices of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh at Nare Park this evening, a resolution demanding immediate implementation of the terms of settlement arrived at between the Municipality and the Sangh after the five months, strike by the workers last year, was passed. Mr. P.T. Borale presided.

Speeches urging the workers to make their Union strong were delivered by Messrs. Noushir Bharucha, G.J. Mane, G. G. Bhatankar and others. It was pointed out that the Municipality had failed to implement the terms of settlement, and great dissatisfaction was prevailing among the workers. If nothing was done to redress their grievances the workers would be forced to chalk out their programme for a lawful fight, the speakers added.

The workers were also congratulated by another resolution for the unity and peaceful manner in which they conducted the last strike.

Cotton Marketing Committee

BOMBAY, Sunday.

All members of the Cotton Marketing Committee arrived here this morning from Hubli.

The Committee, appointed to suggest ways and means of improving marketing of cotton will interview officials of the Bombay Govenment and representatives of various cotton interests in the city.

The Members of the Committee are Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh M. P. Chairman, Chaudhry Ranbir Singh MP and Shri H. Siddaverrappa M.L.A. (Mysore).

Heavy Rainfall In S. Kanara

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 4, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, June 4, 1950:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in the extreme south of the Konkan and fairly active in Malabar-south Kanara. There has also been fairly widespread rain in Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, South Deccan (Desh) and in Assam and local rain in Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra-Desa. A few showers are reported from Gangetic West Bengal, East Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 5TH: Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, the South Konkan, Malabar-South Kanara, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Rayalaseema. There will be local showers in South and East Hyderabad, South Deccan (Desh), South-East Madhya Pradesh and Coastal Andhra-Desa and a few showers in West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, hills of the Punjab (L), Tamilnad.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in and near the South Kanara during the next 24 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,400 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 08 hours 34 minutes I.S.T. on Saturday June 3, 1950.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I.S.T. on June 4, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 103 82 0 0 0, Akola 101 83 0 0.9 plus 0.5, Ambala 106 78 0 0 0, Bangalore 79 68 0 0.1 minus 0.6 Baroda 102 84 0 0 minus 0.2, Banares 110 85 0.1 0.1 plus 0.1, Bhavnagar 104 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 104 82 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 95 83 0 0 minus 1.1, Calcutta 102 85 0 0 minus 1.0, Cherrapunji 75 64 1.5 4.0 minus 4.7, Cochin 87 75 0.7 7.1 plus 3.9, Cuttack 107 84 0 0.8 plus 0.2, Darjiling 70 59 0 1.0 minus 0.3 Delhi 99 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Gwalior nil. Hyderabad (Dn.) 93 76 0 0 minus 0.4, Indore 101 77 0 0 minus 0.2, Jaipur 100 81 0 0 0, Jamnagar — 80 0 0 —, Kodaikanal 65 54 0.3 0.7 minus 0.1, Lucknow 108 83 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 98 83 0 0 minus 0.2, Mussoorie 76 58 0 0 minus 0.7 Mysore 78 69 0.1 1.3 plus 0.8, Nagpur 103 76 0.3 0.5 minus 0.1, Ootacamund 58 53 0.3 1.8 plus 0.7, Patna 109 86 0 0 minus 0.2, Patiala 102 75 T 0 —, Poona 91 75 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Rajkot 104 79 0 0 0, Shillong 80 66 0.3 2.0 plus 0.1, Simla 70 55 0.1 0.3 plus 0.1 Trivandrum 85 76 0.3 2.2 plus 0.1.

CONFERENCE OF EAST BENGAL MINORITIES

Basant Kumar Das To Preside

MYMENSINGH (East Bengal), June 4 (PTI): Arrangements are now complete for the Conference of the Representatives of the Minorities in East Bengal, which will be held in Mymensingh on June 12. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, leader of the Congress Assembly party with East Bengal Assembly will preside and Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, MLA, will inaugurate the proceedings.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chakravarty, in a statement today, said that the object of holding the conference was "to take stock of the present situation in East Bengal and to exchange views and information to help the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement."

Plea To Adopt Hindi As State Language

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution urging the Government of Bombay to adopt Hindi as the State language was passed at a Kavi Sammelan held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Sundrabai Hall today.

Disciplinary Action Endorsed

HUBLI, June 4. (PTI): The President of the Indian National Congress has confirmed the disciplinary action taken by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee against Mr. M. S. Sugandhi, A Congress worker of Bijapur, but has reduced its duration from one year to a period ending May 31, 1950.

RELICS OF BUDDHA: A portion of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha, handed over to Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, during his recent visit here by the Mahabodhi Society of India, was flown to Rangoon on June 4 by a special plane.

Arrival And Departure

CALCUTTA, June 4. (PTI): During the past 24 hours, 7,121 Hindus and 3,431 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from East Pakistan by rail and 5,819 Hindus and 3046 Muslims left, according to a press note issued today.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WHITHER MATTHAI?

The public exchanges that are taking place over Dr. John Matthai's resignation, are completely unexpected. Dr. Matthai had earned a name for himself as a balanced individual, not easily swayed by personalities. During his Finance Ministry, he often conveyed the impression that he was disposed to be more optimistic than circumstances warranted but it was thought that this quality, so long as it did not interfere with budgetary calculations, was not all a disadvantage. The picture that emerges out of the public controversy, is of a Finance Minister who had a hard time contending against unaccommodating colleagues and out of sympathy with the political ideals of the leading men in the Government. With the quarrel relating to the National Planning Commission and the status of the Standing Finance Committee, it is possible for honest differences of opinion. If the men in the Government today were not convinced that the National Planning Commission and the manner of its establishment were conducive to national interests, we do not suppose that they would have done it. The objection of Dr. Matthai that it might grow into a parallel cabinet incidentally is truer now that it was in his Finance Ministership, since Mr. Deshmukh is both a key-member of the Commission and the Finance Minister as well. On the other hand, one might well ask whether the ex-Finance Minister actually means that the Standing Finance Committee should work as a super-cabinet which he suggests when he complains that its suggestions were overruled by the Cabinet. If he does, then why protest so strongly against a "parallel cabinet"? Though the allegation made by Dr. Matthai that the departments under the charge of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are the most difficult to control in the matter of economy, will create general sympathy for the long-suffering Finance Minister, it would be wise as well as fair to withhold judgment until it is cleared up by some persons in these departments or by the Prime Minister himself on his return from the Indonesian tour. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken a special interest in the External Affairs portfolio and it is possible that at times he is annoyed needlessly by anything that looks like criticism from his colleagues; it is also likely that the peculiar responsibilities of the Finance Ministry produce greater clashes between the Prime Minister who acts also as Foreign Minister, and this Ministry. For all this, we are averse to concluding that Pandit Jawaharlal interferes in the work of his colleagues or insists on having all his own way every time. If Dr. Matthai is ready now to speak out so frankly it would have been far better had he done so in the first statement instead of coming out with it all in a spirit of controversy and conflict. All this, however, can, till the Prime Minister returns, be regarded as a conflict of two determined persons in one Cabinet.

But what is baffling is Dr. Matthai's remark that he was not in sympathy with the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement. This is a very serious assertion and its implications are so disturbing that it needs careful consideration. Dr. Matthai said:

"I must also point out, since the controversy has been forced upon me, that I was one of the members of the Cabinet who regarded with grave misgivings the conclusion of the recent Indo-Pakistan pact, and anticipated the gradual disillusionment that recent developments have produced.

"In spite of it, I accepted the position that, having committed ourrselves to the pact, we should give it a fair and honest trial. A policy of appeasement in these circumstances is therefore, inevitable. But under the guise of appeasement it is extremely important that we should be careful not to barter away vital national interests.

"It is right in a great cause for individuals to sacrifice their personal interests. But a Government is in the position of a Trustee for millions of human beings and has no right to sacrifice, without adequate consideration and sufficient justification, the interests of those who are committed to its authority."

To begin with, we are surprised to hear from Dr. Matthai of the "gradual disillusionment that recent developments have produced." This is confirmation of the attitude of Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee who left the Ministry in mid-April and a flat contradiction of Pandit Jawaharlal's frequent assertion of good results, by one who has left the Cabinet only the other day. It means that, according to Dr. Matthai, the Prime Minister has been misrepresenting things to the country. It is a charge that is grave enough in all conscience for a responsible individual to make and Dr. Matthai should substantiate his charge. Dr. Matthai continues, "I accepted the position that having committed ourselves to the pact, we should give it a fair trial". This is a very curious position for a member of the Government of India which had negotiated the Agreement, to take. In his broadcast from Calcutta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (April 21) made a distinction between the Government of India and honest critics of the Agreement. On the first, he said, "The Agreement has been concluded and its implementation is a point of honour for both the Government and people of India." Of the critics he observed, "Even those who express dissatisfaction with the agreement, recognize that having been once concluded, there is no option but to implement it." Dr. Matthai's attitude is less than that which Sardar Patel expected even from critics. The words "fair and honest trial" are meaningless coming from a Minister of the very Government which has negotiated the Agreement and which is expected to work it in all honesty and with every effort that it is capable of. The third point is the peculiar confusion into which Dr. Matthai has worked himself. He believes that a policy of appeasement is inevitable under the Agreement but he feels that it is very important that "under the guise of appeasement we should be very careful not to barter away vital national interests." We were always under the impression that a policy could only be called "appeasement" if "vital national interests" were "bartered away". But evidently Dr. Matthai grades the sell out.

Dr. Matthai by failing to explain why he did not quit along with Dr. Mookerjee and Mr. Neogy has made his consistent opposition to the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement a thing of mystery. And to add to it, we have the statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in reply to the Matthai statement maintaining that this opposition is a new development. Even assuming that Pandit Jawaharlal was not able to answer the accusations before he left for Indonesia—there was time enough as it had reached him hours before he left on the "Delhi"—it is somewhat strange that the answer should have come not from the Deputy Prime Minister but from the Minister for Education. But that is a digression. "I cannot recall," says the Maulana, "a single moment during the discussions leading to the agreement or thereafter when Dr. Matthai expressed anything but full support for a policy of agreement and reconciliation with Pakistan." It was the first time, he said, that he had heard that Dr. Matthai was at all opposed to the pact. Obviously both cannot be right about this matter. For several reasons Dr. Matthai's objections to the Agreement cannot be classed along with those of Dr. Mookerjee, even though his language runs very close to his. Dr. Matthai is known to have nationalist leanings and to be entirely free from all communal prejudice. Yet it is difficult to appreciate why exactly he regards as bad a policy that attempts to settle the minorities within their native countries, reduce migrations and guard against excesses and inhuman barbarities. Nor does he explain this except in language that is very uncharacteristic of the man, emotional and almost fanatic. The whole issue has been rendered more confused by all the statements and it has certainly not helped the country.

Thought For The Day

The office of government is not to confer happiness, but to give men opportunity to work out happiness for themselves.

—W. E. CHANNING.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

JULLUNDUR, June 2: The Akali Party, it is learned, will review its previous decision by which it allowed the Panthic members to join the Congress parties in the Central and Provincial legislatures.

A meeting of the party has been convened for this purpose at Amritsar on June 4.

—PTI.

* *

In connection with Dr. Matthai's resignation the public has now had before it (1) Dr. Matthai's cryptic reference to causes, (2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's brief reply, (3) Dr. Matthai's long statement, (4) Maulana Azad's long rejoinder and (5) report of Sardar Vallabhbhai's unscheduled farewell to Dr. Matthai at the report.

On behalf of the public we hereby declare that the public has had enough of arguments and counter-arguments from those sources.

The public now wants and is, in fact, keenly looking forward to a 2-column brilliant commentary by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia adorned not with only two quotations from Shakespeare and Cardinal Wolsey but with several from the Bible, Shakespeare Milton, Macaulay, Charles I and II, Robespierre, Voltaire, Talleyrand, Levi, Herodotus etc. The occasion demands it. And, only Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, steeped in European literature, history and culture (as witness his "writings") can do justice to it.

* *

Addressing a Congress meeting at Karimganj (Assam) Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister said that the unsatisfactory results for the Congress at the local board elections should be an eye-opener to Congressmen in the country. The results were "hopeless even in Gauhati the home of the Congress", he remarked.

What is more, the call for eye opening applies all round all over.

* *

At Karachi, says a message, the Kashmir Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, had had conferences with Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan and "Sir Owen's Diplomatic Adviser, Mr. Erik Colban conferred with....."

Oh, he as Mr. Erik Colban as his Diplomatic Adviser? H'm.

* *

In a press interview given jointly by the British War Minister, Mr. John Strachey and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Griffiths said the importance of Malaya to the whole Commonwealth and the present world situation was fully realised by all who carried the responsibility for its defence and direction.

We can well believe that. But is the importance of Malaya to Malayans and vice versa also fully realised by all who carried the responsibility for its defence and direction?

*

Mr. Strachey for his part declared that all military measures which prove necessary to end the emergency would be taken.

Yes, but—er—how about some measures to end the beginnings and origins of such emergencies?

Our London Letter:-

BRITISH REACTION TO SCHUMAN PLAN

France's invitation to Britain to sign in advance a declaration accepting the principle of the Schuman Plan for the merging of coal and steel industry is considered in London like invitation to sign a blank cheque and British Foreign Office has lost no time to inform France that Britain would sign no blank cheque.

The idea of the merger is accepted as fascinating, but before committing herself Britain likes to know what is involved. There are many aspects of the problem, political, financial, economic military. When all the implications in these fields have been cleared and fully understood, then, and then alone will Britain accept the principle of a common high authority to control coal and steel whose decisions would be binding on the member Governments. British caution and hesitancy are in no way due to a desire to cold shoulder the merger plan. These are due to anxiety to weigh the effect of the merger on the British economic structure. Britain's steel and coal industries today are the most efficient in Europe and thus might suffer from amalgamation with less productive German and French industries. The merger might also affect the British standard of living, which is higher than that of any continental people. It is further contended that the approval of the principle of the plan means a fundamental policy decision which Parliament should first okay. In this matter the Labour Government has the support of the Conservatives. Soon after the Schuman Plan was published there was a move to debate it in the House of Commons. The debate never took place as the Government suggested they must have fuller details. Mr. Churchill concurred, and in expressing his agreement, called for a cautious consideration of the plan before acceptance. French attempt to hustle Britain is causing a irritation in London as British hesitancy is causing annoyance in France. There are wide differences in the approach to the problem by the two countries, and these will have to be ironed out before there can be any further advance towards the discussion of the details of the plan. There will no doubt be further exchanges between the two Governments with a view to finding a formula that is acceptable to both Governments. But it is clear that Britain can never share French enthusiasm and that many difficulties will have to be overcome before the journey towards the merger is even commenced.

SOCIALIST APPROACH

British Socialists are also divided on the issue. A section is convinced that a merger between the private steel industry of France, the controlled steel industry of Germany and nationalised steel and coal industry of Britain cannot function in public interest which demands maintainance of full employment and high standard of wages. Only in a Socialist Europe can a merger function in puglic interest. Another section feels that to wait for Socialist Europe for the introduction of economic reforms will be to wait for the Greek Kalends. They will accept the merger under certain guarantees. These guarantees must provide that the international control will be based upon an expanding and full employment economy, and that it would become an instrument in maintaining full employment in Western Europe, that international control would extend economic democracy by vesting control in the hands of representatives rather than private owners and that one of the aims of international control would be to cheapen the costs of production. They believe that international control of basic industries between Socialist and capitalist countries is possible, although this would not be as satisfactory or effective as international control operating in a socialist Western Europe. But the socialism cannot be imposed on any country.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BY STAGES

The British Labour Party has just issued an interesting leaflet on the international control of basic industries. The leaflet is based on the discusions of a study group convened by the International Socialist Conference which met in Germany in March last. Members of the study group were nominated by Austria, France Finland German Federal Republic, Britain, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The group considered the ways and means of having an intehr-European organisation in the basic industries with a view to avoiding price war in European and world markets which was bound to take place if the countries decided on a policy of restriction of expansion and production. But there were immune political difficulties in the way. At present within Western Europe some countries were moving towards Socialist Society through the instrument of planned economy. Other countries had rejected the planned economy in favour of private enterprise. Other countries, basically free in character, operated an amount of control in restricted field in order to deal with immediate problems. At the same time while some countries frapstised full-employment planning others accepted unemployment as part of economic system. To bring countries, following such divergent policies, under one economic control in the matter of basic industries was not easy. But this did not mean that we should twiddle our thumbs. Something must be done towards securing international control. This could be done, if two essential prerequisites were satisfied. These prerequisites were first that each country should run its economy with the object of maintaining full

(Continued on Page 5)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

S.S.C. New Syllabus

The year 1950 would be considered as a massacre year for S. S. C. candidates. The result at the S.S.C. Examination this year is 38.9 P.C. The Board has made the syllabus still harder, for, henceforth the students will have to pass in individual papers of eight subjects instead of combined papers as per previous arrangement. In no University or Board there are so many subjects prescribed for the purpose of passing. At present in English 75 marks are assigned to composition and 25 marks to Grammar hence there will be still greater number of failures. It is also reliably learnt that Heads of Secondary Schools have lodged their protest against this new scheme but nothing has been heard from the Board so far.

The Board should realize the gravity of the problem and reconsider the matter and reintroduce the system of combined papers in Algebra Geometry, Langpages and History Geography. In case of English the old arrangement of 40 marks in Grammar and 60 marks in Composition should be re-maintained.

If the Boral sleeps over this legitimate demand of the students, we are sure, te Board is going to invite unnecessary criticism on one hand and will be doing disservice to the student community on the other.

—G. B. KESWANI.

Salaries Of Primary Teachers

I am awfully surprised to read in the press the statement of the Director of Publicity, Bombay. The statement is intended to counteract what is 'reported' to be a statement in my speech at the Nadiad conference of Primary Teachers.

The Director of Publicity takes up cudgels on behalf of Government to emphasize the fact that the present scales of salaries for primary teachers in the State of Bombay are more liberal than those recommended by the Sargent Committee and that my 'reported' grievance that the scales are lower than those of the Sargent Committee is a misrepresentation of facts.

I unequivocally give a lie to the statement of the Director of Publicity that I ever made such a statement. In my printed speech of thirty-six pages, there is absolutely no statement of the character alleged to have been made by me. In my whole speech there is not even the remotest reference to the scales of the Sargent Committee. It is however, only once that I have quoted the Sargent report, and that too to say that "it is a notorious fact that the teaching profession in this country is miserably paid". Beyond this, there is no mention of the Sargent report at all.

I wonder why the Director of Publicity rushed in such indecent haste to contradict a statement out of his own imagination.

My Nadiad speech has emphatically stressed that the Government have not as yet implemented their promise of giving effect to the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which Government promised to do in 1947, so far the scales of salaries of primary school teachers are concerned. I have amply quoted and referred to the Pay Commission's Report and not to the Sargent Committee's report as alleged by the Director. It should be clearly understood hat the scales recommended by the Sargent Report were at no stage accepted by the Primary Teachers' Association, as, to quote the Sargent Report itselg, "it should be noted that the recommendations as to teachers' salaries were fixed with reference to pre-war standards of living".

What the Primary Teachers' Association demands of Government is that Government ought to fulfil their promise of giving advantage to Primary teachers of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which Government themselves offered to the Teachers' Association. Government have gone even further by suggesting that they would have no objection if the Association appealed to the Industrial Tribunal if Government's decision in this matter would not be acceptable to the Association. Government have graciously agreed even to waive any technical difficulties in such a procedure.

The Director of Publicity should have known that the Sargent Report and the Pay Commission's Report are two separate documents. The former has been buried long ago and is now a matter of history. While the latter is still a live piece of Government document

I am sorry to say that the Director of Publicity has acted on unreliable information and has, as a result of this indiscreet step, harmed the cause of primary education in the State of Bombay. He should have made use of my printed speech which is an authenticated document and which he would have secured quite easily. I am afraid such an irresponsible action on the part of the Government officer is bound to have disastrous repercussions on the minds of over seventy-five thousand primary teachers in the State of Bombay and on all those who feel vitally interested in public education

M. V. DONDE,
President, Bombay State Primary Teachers' Association.

Malyan Village

Lately the Thana District Board demolished the old Dharmashala situated at Malyan village just close to the Dahanu Road Railway station although the intelligentsia and the Village Panchayat strongly protested the nigh handed action of the District Board. The Village Panchayat done well in protesting for its demolition and proposed a Market building in its place but the then District Board President used his influence and power against the will of the Village Panchayat got the site sanctioned to build a market, demolished Old Dharmashala, laid the foundation for new market at the cost of about Rs. 12,000 sanctioned Rs. 36-40000 to build a new market and retired. The new Board, it appears found its inability to spend such a big sum on the market at present and not knowing what to do in the matter for sometime kept quiet. Now they called for a tender, offered the surface of the foundation to build temporary sheds for Panwallas. It is a pity to offer such a beautiful site to Panwallas and Pheriwallas. Now the Panwallas are constructing sheds on the best site of the Malyan Village and Malaya gets "A Bad Look". The site should be kept open for recreation purpose in these town planning days. The poor or the refined have no recreation ground to sit and enjoy. The site is quite fit for a Park. A village Park on the site, will increase the good look of the village, decrease the congestion in the area and increase the health of the poor villagers.

—S. E. AIMAN.
Dahanu Road.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Growing Food

The Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in advance the "Grow More Food" campaign in Greater Bombay has been asked to conduct propaganda for cultivation of vegetables and foodcrops and against wastage of food. The twofold task assigned to the Committee may not be easy, as its accomplishment will depend upon the co-operation offered by the citizens. So far as the city with its old municipal limits is concerned, the Committee should not hope to achieve much by recommending cultivation of foodcrops to the people. It would be enough if the citizens respond to the Government's call by avoiding wastage of food and by economising their rationed quotas. The subsidiary food and miss-a-meal movements have come and gone as evanascent fashions. It is highly desirable that an official organisation like the Ad Hoc Committee proceeds in revive them and makes sustained effort to awaken the citizens' interest in them. In the suburbs, there is some scope for the cultivation of vegetables and food-crops in the compounds of buildings, and the landlords should be persuaded to utilise such open spaces for productive purposes. At the same time the Government should see that the yield of foodcrops, under control, of whatever size it be, is delivered to the proper authorities. The Committee will find more scope of work in villages in the suburban districts and the adjoining talukas of Thana and Kolaba districts. In these areas, the Committee should pay greater attention to cultivation as it will find enough land which can be brought under the plough. Cultivation of foodcrops is the chief item in the "Grow More Food" campaign and it should be the principal aim of the Committee. For the Committee to achieve some success in the sphere of cultivation, the Government should have made its appointment far in advance of the monsoon.

A Realistic Approach

A sense of realism marked the opinion candidly expressed by India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, in London against practicability of birth control methods of the West in this country. In view of the vastness of the population, birth control if it is to be effective, should be adopted on a wider scale. The expenditure involved in such an undertaking must yield the desired result in an appreciable degree, but the present economic and social conditions of the country do not warrant recourse to any expensive experimental measure. Apart from the vastness of the population, ignorance and prejudice on the part of the people, particularly in rural areas, have to be taken into consideration. Attempts should be made to remove them by educative methods, but this would be a protracted process. However such impediments should not make the rejection of birth control an absolute decision. The steady increase in the population is one of the factors, which have militated against stabilisation of the country's economy, and it must be counteracted in whatever degree it may be possible.

In Urban Areas

The next census will reveal the exact strength of the population and will also furnish an indication of the extent to which population control may be needed, but in the meanwhile it would not be advisable to watch quietly the progressive deterioration in the economic and social conditions of the people. If birth control cannot be introduced on a wide scale, it should be recommended to the educated sections of the urban population. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur thought that birth control methods as practised in Western countries were not practicable in India. So far there is no alternative to them, but economic impoverishment, ill-health and unemployment which are direct and deplorable consequences of the uncontrolled increase in the population, have to be dealt with effectively. In the absence of other population control measures, available energy and funds should be diverted towards raising the productive capacity of the people; and to achieve this end, the Government will have to focus its attention on stimulating the development of agriculture and industry. Adequate provision for employment and food is a means to counteract the effects of increasing population. Agriculture and industrialisation should be placed on the list of top priorities and should be logically integrated in the scheme of planned economy.

Cheap Money For The Poor

The Indian peasant's indebtedness and the strangle-hold exercised on him by the usurious money-lender have been the subject of many platform-promises, and some action on the part of popular Governments which have enacted legislation against greedy money-lenders. But has this solved the problem? Does the villager, who wants cash urgently for his cultivation or for a marriage in the family, get his money more easily and at fairer rate of interest as a result of these laws? Government evidently believes that the peasant will be able to get it from the many co-operative societies which have sprung up with official blessings. Shri V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, emphasised the responsibility of co-operative banks in this matter, but he, as one of the pioneering workers of the co-operative movement, should have realised that the co-operative societies in villages are red-tape ridden, and, in some cases, are controlled by individuals and interests which attach strings to the aid which the societies are committed to give. And in some cases, the conditions are such that the very poor, who cannot find influential guarantors, are refused a loan. It is here that the usurious money-lender steps in. His interest charges are in direct proportion to the "risks" involved. And he depends for the repayment of the loan not so much on the assets which the borrower possesses, as on his own ability to harass him to such an extent that he is forced by any means to repay the loan, in almost all cases by borrowing from another money-lender at possibly a higher rate of interest. The process goes on till such time as the borrower is reduced to beggary, and he migrates from the village to seek a livelihood elsewhere. Co-operative societies will be doing a service if they are able to offer aid in such cases, and naturally this cannot be done if it is looked upon as a business proposition. The human touch is needed, and co-operative societies, which can take instalments of the loan in the shape of manual labour in productive enterprises promoted by them, will be filling a long-felt need.

RESIGNATION OF MARIAPPA DEMANDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

POLITICAL activity in Mysore State is practically at a standstill for the present, save for the demonstrations and protest meetings held by Socialists.

The drying up of the huge Krishnarajsagar Reservoir near Mysore has given the Socialists a very big handle to strike and that too effectively at the Government and the present Ministry. This tragic state of affairs has also given the Socialists in Mysore abundant opportunity to create an effective public opinion against the Congress Ministry. The Socialists have not been slow in making good use of this opportunity. Recently they observed "Krishnarajsagar Day" and while attempting to take out a procession in Bangalore City 42 of them were arrested by the Police. This action of the Government was described as "a piece of steam-roller tactics on the part of the Government to stifle opposition at all costs" by Mr. C. G. K. Reddy, Chairman of the Mysore Socialist Party. Mr. Reddy charged the Minister for Public Works as "trying to bolster up his prestige by invoking his authority as Home Minister as well". The Socialists are also demanding the resignation of the Minister for Public Works, Mr. T Mariappa, for what they term, "bungling in the matter of the Krishnarajsagar Reservoir and negligence resulting in a near disaster".

FAILURE OF MONSOON

It is now becoming more and more evident that mere failure of monsoons for one season last year has not resulted in the depletion of water from the huge Krishnarajsagar Reservoir. Even to a layman it is unbelievable how such a big reservoir with nearly 50,000 million cubic feet of water capacity could go completely dry merely for the failure of a monsoon for one season. It is common knowledge that reservoirs are built to withstand atleast a couple of monsoons. I have it on good authority that the reason for total depletion of water in the Reservoir was due "to lack of planning in regulating water from the Reservoir and bungling". This opinion was expressed by an expert who visited the Reservoir recently during his visit to Bangalore. I was talking to him after he had visited the reservoir and he gave the above as his candid opinion.

The Kolar Gold Fields Minimum Wages Committee appointed by the Mysore Government has just published its report. The Committee recommends the top limit basic salary of Rs. 115 per month to all employees whose cases may be considered for the fixation of minimum wages. As for the basic wage for an unskilled surface worker, the Committee has fixed Re. 1 per day or Rs. 26 per month of 26 working days with an increase of annas three to the daily rates and Rs. 5 per month to monthly-rated employees. The dearness allowance for all employees is fixed at Rs. 22 per month with the continuation of the supply of essential commodities or concession rates. The Committee recommends the abolition of the attendance bonus of Rs. 1-8 per month and the continuation of the present 8-hours work per day.

So far as the risk in underground work is concerned the Committee feels that it is sufficiently compensated for by the extra four annas per shift usually allowed for such work. The Committee while not recommending the fixation of minimum work-loads at present, points out that proper time and motion studies should be instituted on a scientific basis so as to enable workloads to be fixed.

The report has three minutes of dissent, two of which from representatives of Labour Associations, who point out that a labourer has to get a daily wage of Rs. 1-8 and dearness allowance according to local cost of living index, as demanded by the Labour Associations.

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2 P.N.E.C. MEMBERS RESIGN

Mr. Rashdi's Conduct And Utterances Deplored

KARACHI, June 4. (PTI-Reuter)

MR. KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN, Editor of the "Daily Jang", Karachi, and Mr. Mohammed Ummar Faruqi, Editor of the "Daily Anjan", Karachi, have resigned from the membership of the Standing Committee of the P. N. E. C.

In a joint statement announcing their resignation the Editors says: "Owing to recent developments and the conduct of Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi, President of the PNEC, we have regretfully decided to resign from the Standing Committee of the PNEC as well as from the membership of the PNEC itself.

"This would appear to many of our friends a desperate step, but after our experience of the manner in which Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi conducts its affairs we have come to the conclusion that no other course is open to us as self-respecting members of the Pakistan Press.

"We were both members of the Mission that recently went to Bharat and we expected that when members of the Mission had returned to Pakistan and Pir Rashdi, accompanied by his brother, Pir Hisamuddin, proceeded to U.P. without a mandate from the Standing Committee, he would at least not indulge in controversial statements. The PNEC is a non-political body which enables members of the profession holding different views to come together for organisational purposes.

RASHDI'S CHARGES

"Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi made certain statements while in U. P. which undermined the very principle of the existence of the PNEC. In one these statements, Pir Rashdi said that he had brought Editors of such newspapers from Pakistan with him to Bharat as were addicted to alarmistic reporting.

"Such utterances and his declaration that Bharat and Pakistan were still culturally one and his statements on the prevalent conditions in U. P left us no option but to warn him to confine himself within the organisational sphere.

"Reports of his speeches remained uncontradicted for weeks and till today he has not furnished satisfactory evidence of his plea that he had been misreported. On the contrary, Pir Rashdi, in self-protection, is charging us with attempting to torpedo the Liaquat-Nehru Pact.

"We have spared no pains to assist in the promotion of happy relations between Pakistan and Bharat: We have consistently supported the basic principles of the Liaquat-Nehru Pact and have observed the joint code laid down by the PNEC and the AINEC".

Stop Press

COMPTON BETTER

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter):—Denis Compton, the England and Middlesex cricketer, who was operated upon Friday, was today feeling "quite comfortable".

It is expected he will remain in hospital for about another fortnight for attention and rest.

What's Behind Moles?

BY LESTER HOLLANDER

IT WAS just as difficult for me to believe that moles are forms of birthmarks as it will be for you. The time of their coming through the skin does not alter the anatomic fact They were present under the skin at the time of birth, in the form of a nest of cells—a cell rest actually. For various reasons they remained hidden from view, but later in life, when barriers against their pushing through the skin were lessened, the moles appeared as if they were new comers in the cellular structure of the body. writes Lester Hollander in "Today's Health."

Usually these small masses attain a certain size and become pigmented or keep the color of the surrounding skin surface. The downy hairs stiffen, lengthen and thicken and thus add to the seeming evidence that we are witnessing the creation of a new structure. Really the mass itself is as old as the person, and only because the shackling splints were thrown off did it grow large enough to see.

Usually moles are masses of normal tissue-building cells. But there are occasions when a mole contains cells that are capable of becoming cancer cells. Blame is usually placed on chronic irritation, or structural damage of one sort or another in such cases, but neither practical clinical experience nor laboratory research has proved this. The inherent quality of cellular behavior seems to me most likely to be a more deeply rooted biologic phenomenon that has to do with intrinsic response to biochemical stimuli or deficiencies.

Evaluation of some of the fundamentals may facilitate the understanding of the life cycle and of the significance and proper disposition of these masses.

Moles appear in different forms. Some are flat and hairless and may be either brown or black. Others are pigmented, hairy masses that may be either soft or hard. There are many other forms, but they are much too technical for inclusion.

All moles are birthmarks, but all birthmarks are not moles. The most frequent exceptions are birthmarks formed from the structural elements of the vascular system.

Moles may appear on any part of the skin. Those on the face and arms and legs are of course the most often noticed.

The skin and its appendages, nails, hair sweat and sebaceous glands and pigment, all originate in the prolific basal cells. Usually these cells are arranged in an orderly fashion and the result of their diverse activity appears as the evenly surfaced and pigmented, symmetrically hair-covered skin structure.

When a collection of basal cells overpopulates a small area of the skin pattern through some genetic quirk, a cell rest or a cell nest is created. This nest will behave just as the rest of the similarly constituted cells do. It will grow with the rest of the body, and eventually it will reach a size comparable with the other cellular components, compatible with the principles of controlled body growth. Often this alone will be sufficient to make it appear as excess tissue, a small mass or pigmented spot at the time of birth or in infancy of childhood.

If this nest is composed of types of cells that remain dormant until adolescence, the impetus for growth will arrive at the same time as it does for such cells at their normal places in the body, and thus the mole will appear during adolescence.

In the vast majority of instances the cell rests, forming a mole, are held under the surface by firm, elastic skin fibers that lose their tenacity in middle age or later and allow the mole to erupt. Thus occurs the late appearance of a genuine birthmark.

There are small lumps on the skin that may be mistaken for moles. These are brownish or black warty accumulations of outer skin cells or cell products. When we encounter them on the face, the neck and the torso of older people they are called keratoses. They must be differentiated from moles, since their life cycle is totally different.

In the vast majority of instances moles are made up of cellular elements that bear no malice to the rest of the body and cause it no harm, although they may disfigure the desirable as they are, they are removable surgically and usually the resultant scars are imperceptible.

There is a singular exception to the above statement. Sometimes a small, flat, black, almost intradermal type of discoloration appears, almost indistinguishable from a dark flat mole, that may threaten much more serious consequences, for it may be the herald spot of a malignant melanoma, a type of skin cancer.

No one except the trained physician can tell the difference. No amount of public instruction is sufficient for anyone else to accept the responsibility of saying this is or this is not a pigmented mole, or this is or this is not a cancerous growth, a malignant melanoma.

News BRIEFS

CAIRO TALKS: Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, called on the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Md. Salem el Din Bey on June 4. He was later seeing King Farouk at the Kubbeh Palace. Field-Marshal Slim is to have military talks with Egyptian political and military leaders on June 5.

THREE DEAD: Three persons are reported to have died of snake bite at Jajpur. The victims were sleeping in a room near the Jajpur Railway Station when they were bitten by a snake. They died instantaneously and the snake was found creeping away to a bush nearby. It is stated, that some time back three others died in the same vicinity under similar circumstances.

MINISTER'S PLEA: A plea for revival of India's fine arts was made by Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Commerce Minister, addressing a musical soiree arranged on June 4 by the All-India Music Society at New Delhi.

ANTI-TYPHUS MEASURES: A rat destruction campaign will be started in Srinagar shortly to prevent spread of typhus which takes a large toll of human lives in Kashmir Valley. This decision was taken at a conference of medical and health experts held under the presidentship of Mr. Shamlal Saraf, Health Minister.

WAR TRIALS: Long-awaited war trials of 95 Japanese for murdering Australian servicemen and other atrocities will begin on June 5 under Brigadier K. R. Townley, Supreme Court Justice of Queensland State. The charges include mutilation of the dead.

SABHA MEETING: A meeting of the Working Committee of the U.P. Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Lucknow on June 11 to consider the situation arising out of the arrest of Mr. Bishan Chandra Seth, General Secretary of the State Hindu Mahasabha, and other Sabha workers.

SIND PLAN: The Sind Government, it is learnt, is abandoning its compulsory education scheme. The money which is thus going to be saved will be spent on another scheme of compulsory free education to girls all over the province.

Look To India For Progress

Cairo Editor's Advice To Pakistan

BOMBAY Sunday (UPI): Mr. Ahmed El Antably, Editor of "El Sawady", Cairo, who arrived here on his way back to Cairo after three months' tour in Western Pakistan, in the course of talks with pressmen here said that instead of looking to the Muslim countries of the Middle East, Pakistan should look to India for her alround progress.

"Although Pakistan is an Islamic country it has nothing in common with other Islamic countries of the Middle East", he said.

Instead of aligning herself with the Muslim countries Pakistan, he said, which was till recently part and parcel of India, should be friendly with her and co-operate with her in all respects for her (Pakistan's) progress.

Delhi Hockey Association Has Not Reached Its Decision

NEW DELHI, June 3 (PTI)—The Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Hockey Association in a statement today contradicted a report which appeared in certain papers that a Pakistan hockey team from Lahore will be visiting Delhi in the second week of June.

The Secretary announces that "no official decision has been reached and no matches are likely to be held in June.

My daughter was dressing for her first party. "Mother," she asked, "Will I wash for a low or high neck?"

RED LIGHTS AHEAD

The great red lights are staring us in the face, indicating deadly rocks that lie ahead, but has the rudder of the Ship of Stfate been shifted sufficiently to avoid them?

These are the three red lights:—One on the rock of deforestation, one on the rock of water-logging and one on the rock of soil erosion. There is some effort to get round the first rock, though violent currents caused by the wicked slaughter of trees by retiring Zamindars and Rulers of States have, for the time being, counteracted this shifting of the rudder. As to the other two, it seems we are heading straight on to them. People do not notice them, as they are more alarmed by the thunder and lightning caused by wars and rumours of wars, by revolutions and political upheavals, but these are only passing phases, and the mass of humanity continues to plough, sow and reap, under one rule or another inspite of all these changes. Not so when the soil is destroyed. Then there is no more sowing and reaping; it is THE END.

MARCH OF THE DESERT

Historians fix their eyes on those thunderings and lightning flashes, but perhaps if they had fixed their eyes on the humble soil they would have found the fundamental reason for the fall of ancient empires and the extinction of whole civilizations. It would seem that the North of Africa was once the granary of Rome. It is today the Sahara Desert. Babylon had once the proudest civilization in history. Today she is a wilderness. It appears likely that it was not armies and statesmen who wiped these mighty empires completely out of existence, but their own deforestation and their own over cultivation and over irrigation of their precious lands.

In those days it took centuries and centuries to reach complete destruction, but in these days of modern machinery and science, what took a thousand years or more in the past, may be accomplished in a paltry hundred years today! So if we do not wake up to what is happening, and act betimes, we may, before long, have Sahara Deserts and Babylonian wildernesses stretching through India and Pakistan.

For the last three years I have been pleading for more realistic attention to these matters, until I have felt weary of saying or writing anything more, but after reading an article by Noel Buckley of Reuters which appeared recently in the Hindustan Times of 24-5-1950, regarding destruction of soil in West Pakistan, I felt I must speak again. Here are some salient points from his article:—

Speaking of the deadly desert which is creeping forward year by year, he says "From the (Karachi) coast for hundreds of miles deep into the interior there is scarcely a living plant bigger than a bush or a cactus to hold the dry soil in place, to protect it from the tearing winds and from the drifting sands blowing from Sind and Rajputana".

SCARCITY OF TREES

Quoting from the words of Abdul Sattar Pirzada Saheb, Food and Agriculture Minister, regarding scarcity of trees in West Pakistan, he says that, whereas, according to experts 20% of the land should be under forest, only 4 per cent is thus covered, and much of it carries no real forest but only scanty wild growth.

In a terse sentence he remarks, "More than it needs water Pakistan needs trees". That is the tragic circle in such cases how to grow trees without rain and how to attract rain without trees? He gives terrible figures of water-logging in what was formerly the finest grain growing area:— "23,50,000 acres have already gone out of cultivation due to water-logging, and the process is continuing at a rate estimated authoritatively at not less than 40,000 acres a year, but possibly as much as 2,00,000 acres; reclamation is progressing at the rate of 33,000 acres a year". This means, in other words, that, in spite of spending large sums of money on reclamation, they are waging a loosing battle to the tune of at least 7,000 acres a year, and possibly as much as 1,67,000 acres. It is a desparate condition of things in which they cannot even keep count of the growing destruction.

If this is not a red light, what is it? And yet huge canal irrigation projects are under way in India. Are we certain that they will not produce the same disastrous results that are today evident in the Punjab (and also in Uttar Pradesh)? And if we are not certain, does it not behove us to get to the bottom of this question without furthed delay, and, if we cannot get to the bottom of it, to reconsidered the advisability of spending these crores and crores of rupees on projects the like of which in the past have led to ruin of the soil?

TRACTORS & ARTIFICIAL MANURES

And now, on the top of waterlogging and deforestation, we have tractors and artificial manures. These are most dangerous things. Even in countries where the farmers are all literate and can be guided in the mass by printed propaganda, and where the Governments have armies of trained men, and laboratories for testing soils and so on, a lot of damage is being done. What then of poor India!! These things are being let losse like a plague on the land. And what is making matters even worse is that private enterprise is now entering the field, and the exploitation of the soil by modern methods is becoming a business proposition, carried on by people who have no background of agricultural experience, and who think only in terms of soil exploitation for quick returns. As to the unhappy cow, hardly a thought is given for her grazing lands.

The difficulty is that those in control do not (CANNOT as things are at present organised) live in daily contact with the fields and forests. I do; they are part and parcel of my very fibre. How I wish I could persuade those who are in a position to do so, to call a halt, and consider where we are heading!

I am not an expert, I am only a devotee—a devotee of the great primeval Mother Earth. But perhaps, in the long run, the devotee may have a clearer instinct for true service of the Mother

BRITISH REACTION TO SCHUMAN PLAN

(Continued from Page 4)

employment and second, that each country should have control over its own basic industries even though they may be in private hands. Support for these aims could be found among Liberal parties and centre parties in Europe, and the writer of the leaflet hoped that they could be accepted and operated even in capitalist countries. The present unplanned and uncoordinated situation in basic industries could be gradually replaced by effective international control if the transition were undertaken in easy stages. Through modifications of the existing committees of O.E.E.C. new authorities might be set up to cover transport, coal, steel and electricity. On each of the authorities producer and consumer countries would be represented, and from each country provision would be made for representation of Government, employers and workers. In the first stage the task of each authority so set up would be confined to research and discussion and making of recommendations. This would enable decisions in any nationalised or private industry to be taken in full light of developments in other countries. After co-ordination has been secured between countries, there would be second stage when all Western European countries would be called upon to accept the principles of full employment—planning and planned economy and national control of basic industries. Concurrently the authorities would be given power to make decisions on general organisation, investment, prices etc. The authorities might be placed under the control of O.E.E.C. or the Council of Europe. At this stage the decisions taken would be based upon unanimity. The position in the second stage would thus be that while each nation would retain its full autonomy over its own industry, it would have to give effect to decisions which had been arrived at unanimously. In the third and last stage would complete international control.

The achievement of international control would mean relinquishment of national authority in the control of basic industries—involving a degree of relinquishment of national sovereignty. The scheme is interesting and a handsome contribution to the discussion we are at present having on the Schuman plan. There are warnings contained in the leaflet which must be borne in mind by Socialist enthusiasts of internationalisations. International control can develop in many directions. "The most dangerous, from the viewpoint of progress and democracy", says the leaflet "is towards the rebirth of private international cartles. These are not necessarily any less restrictive because of governmental connivance or because they may be formed under the cloak of international government agreement. The most fruitful developments lies along the lines, where organisation is based upon a will to build an expansive, fully employed and prosperous economy.

BONFIRE OF CONTROLS

The biggest bon-fire of control was witnessed this week. The Government abolished point system under which one could buy only limited amounts of scare foods like rice, tinned fruit, biscuits etc. This was followed by the abolition of petrol rationing. The aboliton of the controls has caused great satisfaction, But there is little tendency to offer thanks to the Labour Government. Mr. Churchill already claims eredit, for himself and says "we have forced them to do so". In actuality since it assumed office Labour has set itself the task of decontrol and derationing. In 1945 Mr. Morrison promised to bring about derationing when he said "we would let our belts out gradually", and this policy Labour has followed during the last few years. The controls were first imposed during the war. There were three kinds of control—wartime control like censorship and other security measures which provided for detention without trial. These were swep away the moment the war ended. Secondly, controls necessary to ensure fair share of scare goods like food and clothing. Rationing of basic food continues, but control of clothes and non basic foods has been removed. Thirdly, the control of location of industry, investment etc, this will continue as it is part of Government's general economic planning. Tories are not likely to be satisfied unless the controls on industry are removed. But for the Labour Government to remove the controls would be to endanger its planned economy. The Labour Government have of recent shown great anxiety to appease the Opposition. But this policy of appeasement, if carried too far, might do more harm than good. With Labour the interests of those who returned it to power should have priority. It is not suggested that Labour is ignoring the interest of workers. But there is a tendency to take the loyalty of the workers for granted and the effort is to win over those who are outside Labour ranks with a view to getting their vote at the next election. The removal of the controls might suggest that the General Election is not far off, but many believe that Labour will continue in office as long as possible. By avoiding controversial measures it might even continue for a couple of years. But there is no reason to believe that Labour will throw Socialism to the winds simply for the sake of remaining in office. In fact, the Government is contemplating to introduce in the House of Commons a measure designed to secure public and municipal marketting of fruits and vegetables, which will blaze a first class controversy.

In the middle of August we will have in London a World Convention of Religions on the Foundations of Peace. It will be attended by the representatives of not only religions but cultural and political societies from different parts of the world. India will be suitably represented. In fact, Vedanta Society of London of which Swami Avyaktananda is a leading member, is taking keen interest in this gathering. Mr. Reginald Sorensen and Mr. S. L. Polak who have been associated with the struggle for freedom of the colonial peoples, will address the gathering. Subjects to be discussed will not be confined to the attitude of religions towards war, but will cover questions like colonialism and imperialism which often lead to wars. The questions that will be put to the gathering are: How far racialism, nationalism, colonialism and imperialism is responsible for war? Can they be reconciled with the universal brotherhood, preached by all religions? Can racial segregation be desirable? Can inter-marriage between races promote peace? What do the religions suggest for the security of coloured people?" As global war may lead to the destruction of mankind, religious representatives will be asked to make suggestions to get the two blocks, into which the world is divided, together. Another question which the Conference will be asked to consider is: Can the principles and methods of nonviolence as set forth by Mahatma Gandhi be universally applied, or are they too idealistic for modern world?

INDIA AND GANDHISM

Reviewing "India of My Dreams" by Mahatma Gandhi, compiled by R.K. Prabhu, well known Bombay journalist, in the columns of "Peace News" Hallam Tennyson says: Anyone who believed that India would follow Gandhi's lead will no longer need disillusioning. He himself died in the conviction that the non-violence practised by the majority in India had been a false non-violence, the non-violence of the weak to which-as he never hesitated to assert he preferred the use of force. Most ironical of all perhaps, the Basic education schools, started by some of the provincial governments to give non-violent education outlined by Gandhi, have, in many instances, introduced military training into the curriculum. Yet, once more a prophet has been rejected by his own country in spite of the honour in which his name is held. And yet as one reads these pages one cannot help feeling that for many generations Gandhi's words will influence the minds of men and that the world will ignore them at its peril.

WAS COMMONWEALTH INFORMED?

Complaint has been received from New Zealand Government that it was not informed about Britain's decision to scrap petrol rationing. If New Zealand was informed, it is inconceivable India could have been informed. Undoubtedly petrol rationing is Britain's own domestic affair. But Dominions often abstain from doing things from a desire not to disturb British or Commonwealth economy. For instance, if New Zealand did not abolish petrol rationing that is because Britain suggested that the end of rationing in New Zealand would add considerably to Britain's dollar difficulties. The Daily Express rightly takes the Government to task for this off-hand treatment which "would be bad enough if it were directed to an unimportant dependency. It becomes intolerable when it directed to a people who, in our time of danger, sustained this country with everything they had, including their lives".

Jenks, a popular young broker, has finally admitted, after making many attempts at the game, that golf is not for him.

The irrevocable decision, he sheepishly admits, came one day when, after a particularly brutal session in a sand-trap, he sought to relieve the uncomfortable silence by cheerily declaring to his caddy: "Funny game, golf."

To which the boy morosely replied: "Tain't meant to be".

ABOARD 'DELHI

(Continued from Page 1)

convicted in a salt-water tank or having him shaved with a wooden razor in rare cases or just mild rebuke from his Majesty Neptune.

DISCIPLINE GOES

From morning till noon tomorrow, it is to be "free-for-all" time when all discipine will go over board. Everyone one board can be brought before Neptune for "trial" and India's Prime Minister is no exception.

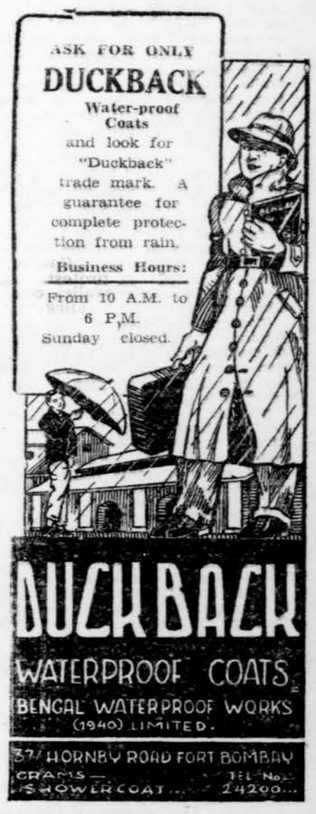
If "lobby indications" are to be relied upon, Pandit Nehru will be "charged" and brought before Neptune. Once punishment is undergone, a certificate will be issued to the victim and for the rest of his life it will hold good.

It is not known what "charges" would be brought up against Pandit Nehru.

We are already entering the equatorial region. Commodore Barnard commanding the squadron, was good enough to show me two signals which he had "exchanged" with Neptune. The first message received this morning from Neptune reads, "It has been reported by amphibian scouts that INS "Delhi" is approaching His Majesty's domain Indicate your intentions."

Commodore Barnard replied. "For His Imperial Majesty King Neptune, Sea Weed Palace, Thousand Fathoms Line. I am approaching your royal domain with honourable intentions on a peaceful mission in company with three odestroyers course 116 speed 22 knots, etc. at the border of your realm 1900 today. Request your Oceanic Majesty's gracious sanction to enter your territory and proceed to Djakarta. Your 040800 refers.

Meanwhile, I am waiting for Their Majesties Neptune and wife to come on board some time tomorrow morning. It is expected tey will be attended by a large number of mermaids (ratings who will be dressed in fish-tailed trousers, blouse and make up).



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AMATEURS SURPRISE G. I. P. RAILWAY

Solitary Goal Gives Winners First Victory

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Though the Amateurs were hard-pressed throughout the game, they emerged victorious, in their encounter with the G.I.P. by a solitary goal, in the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this evening.

In the tarly stages of the game, Amateurs showed an ability with the ball, which belied their name. Right in the third minute of play they missed a glorious chance of forging into the lead, when centre forward Shariff passed to V. K. Mendon, though he was in an excellent position to capitalise. The ball moved to the other end, but Shiva was ably foiled by Sunder Shetty in the nick of time.

Then followed an exciting two-minute-spell in the Amateurs' goal-mouth. An indirect kick was ordered against the Amateurs when Sheenappa carried the ball, without bouncing it. Tambe who received the ball from the kick banged the ball towards goal but left half Raghu Shetty headed the ball out of play. With the taking of the resultant flag-kick, there followed a regular scramble for the ball. But the Amateurs' goal had a charmed life and the ball refused to enter it.

The Amateurs did not take things lying down, and went into the fray with zealous enthusiasm. Luck was with them, and V. K. Mendon ran down the flank and crossed the ball right into the G.I.P. goal mouth. That diminute left extreme Salvador dashed in and tapped it into the net.

The Amateurs' defenders came out of the fray with flying colours, Sunder Shetty and N. C. Puthran held the fort gallantly and Sheenappa dealt capably with any move that got past them. Once he literally snatched the ball off Shiva's head.

Though G.I.P. pressed from now on, they could not find the net at all: Aziz wasted an excellent opportunity when he shot the ball straight into the waiting hands of Sheenappa. The Amateurs also had their chances of adding to the score, but Y. M. Mendon wasted twice by sending the ball out of play. Towards the end of the first session, G.I.P. were well on top of the Amateurs, in every department of the game except goal-getting. For a little while before the breather the Amateurs played ten men—Sunder Shetty their right back was injured—but the G.I.P. failed to snatch their opportunity.

Sunder resumed a little after the start of the second half and so they were not handicapped for long. The G.I.P. were unlucky not to equalise, when a long range shot by right-half Duncan hit the cross-bar. Bickhoo was in a position to drive the ball home, but before he could do so, Sunder Shetty pounced on it and cleared. Then Tambe failed with two open chances.

Towards the close of play, Bombay Amateurs had the chance of a life time of making doubly sure of the isue, but new-comer Shariff who has perhaps not found his 'soccer' feet yet bungled, when well placed.

Ten G.I.P. men in the Amateurs' half of the field for the greater part of this period, failed to obtain the equaliser, and the Amateurs retired lucky winners, this being heir first win in the League.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sheenappa; Sunder Shetty, N. C. Puthran; Aithappa, Nagappa, Raghu Shetty; V. K. Mendon, K. P. Salian, A. Shariff, Y. M. Mendon, Salvador.

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Sukhlal; Panna, R. Almeida, Delgardo, Gulabsingh, A. Duncan; T. D'Souza, Tambe, Aziz, Shiva, Bickhoo.

In the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament played earlier in the evening Little Pioneers beat K. S. A. "D" by four goals to nil.

Harwood Football Junior Division

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two Fourth Division games and a Third division game were played this evening at the GIP Railway Ground in the Harwood Football League at Parel this evening.

In the Third Division, St. Francis Goans 'B' accounted for Goan Sports 'B' by three goals to nil D. Fernandes scored twice and P. Braganza once for the winners.

In the fourth division Asnora Blues and Malabar Bamboo Manufacturers were concerned in a draw both sides scoring once. P. Pontes scored for the former while Sheshadri scored for the latter.

A solitary goal scored in the second half of play by Goswami enabled Keropet S.C. to beat Sandoz Sports.

VIENNA, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Jo Weidin, of Austria, won the vacant European heavyweight boxing title tonight when he beat Stephan Olek (France) on points over 15 rounds here.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Mills vs. Fort Harijans (Summersgill Cup).

5-45 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs Goan Sports (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m. Caltex vs Times of India.

5-40 p.m. General Motors vs Happy Friends (Harwood League Div. II).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.

4-40 p.m. Block Dynamos vs A.C.C.

5-40 p.m. Youths Union vs Crompton Parkinson (Harwood League Div. IV Championship rounds).

Harris Betters Own Record

MILAN, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Reg Harris, of Manchester, world professional sprint cycling champion, today bettered his own world one kilometre record by a tenth of a second here. He covered the distance in 1 minute 9 7/10 seconds.

KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Kanara Young Footballers the holders were beaten by Satya Vijaya Sports Club by a solitary goal scored through N. K. Amin during the first half in the opening match of the Karnatak League conducted by the Karnatak Sporting Association when three matches were decided at Oval.

The following were the results:

Young India Footballers 2 (Shamsuddin and Demello.)

Bombay Fort F. C. 1 (Kukian.)

Mogaveera Sports Club 2 (N. G. Kotian.)

Students Union F. C. 1 (N. M. Kotian.)

Satya Vijaya Sports Club 1 (N. K. Amin.)

Kanara Young Footballers nil.

HYDERABAD WIN M.U.C. GOLD CUP

MADRAS June 4, (PTI): The Hyderabad Hockey Association XI won the Gold Cup in the Madras United Club Hockey Tournament here today, beating the Bhawanipore Club, Calcutta, by two goals to one in the final.

ENGLISH SOCCER TEAM'S SUCCESS

VANCOUVER June 3. The England Association football touring team beat British Columbia All-Stars by seven goals to one here tonight.—PTI-Reu-

Billiards Association For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4, (PTI): A Billiards Association for Hycerabad State was formed here at a meeting of billiard enthusiasts this morning.

The meeting decided to seek affiliation of the Billiards Association and Control Council of India and of the Hyderabad State Central Sports Board.

The meeting also adopted a constitution for the association, modelled on the constitution of Indian Billiards Association.

The following were elected office bearers:—President: Nawab Zain Yar Jung. Vice-President: Mr. Lakshmi Narsu. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. J. S. Parekh. Members: Messrs. K. J. Viccajee, D. N. Viccajee, J. D'Frazer Y. L. Savla, M. J. Minochehar and P. R. Naidu.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Training For Big Jumping Season In Full Swing

MELBOURNE, June 3. (PTI-Reuter).

Hurdlers and steeplechasers are in full training for the big winter jumping season now beginning here. Chatsol last year's winner of Grand National Hurdle, after only one previous start over jumps, is the only favourite for this year's event. Three horses, Woorowine, Parilla's Pride and Benarea share top position in the market for the Grand National Steeplechase. winners entered again.

The Grant National Hurdle, of £A 3,000 will be run over three miles at Flemington racecourse on July 1. The Grand National Steeplechase of £A 3,500 will be run over three miles and one furlong, also at Flemington on July 8.

Only disappointing feature of excellent entries received was the small number of newcomers. This has been offset by the number of previous winners enetered again.

Grand National winners in this year's hurdle field are Bay David (1945), Eudunda (1947), The Feline (1948) and Chatsol (1949). Former steeplechase winners entered again are Quixotic (1945), Formidable (1947) and Tente (1948).

Two champions last year, David Star and, Shot By, winner and runner-up respectively in 1949 Grand National steeplechase, are both dead.

Order of favouritism:

Grand National hurdle of £A 3,000 ot be run over three miles at Flemington racecoure, Victoria, on July 1. Chatsol. Elastin, Rebel Regis. Tuckout, Derris, Tyrian. Cape Neddick Lord Tanti, Talon, Budunda, Faunus, Martiner.

Metro Star, Master Day, Fox Junior, Midhurst, Sir William, Our Land, Alecto, Student.

Grand National steeplechase of £A 3,500. to be run over three miles and one furlong at Flemington on July 8. Worrowing, Benarca, Parilla's Pride. The Feline, Bronze Laddie, Jevington, Briar, Lupinus, Eudunda, Finentigue, Faunus, Derris, Salt Bush, Repeater, Valboy. Dunky, Tente, Llandrillo, Quixoti, Bay David, Marsums, Edison, War Loan.

Savold Proves Dangerous

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter).

Lee Savold, the American who fights British champion Bruce Woodcock for the world heavyweight championship here on Tuesday, fractured his sparring partner's jaw in training on Saturday, it was disclosed today.

Savold was just beginning to spar with Ray Wilding, one of Britain's most promising young heavyweights, when he connected with a short left hook—his best punch. Though Wilding did not go down, he complained he felt "something go".

Later X-rays confirmed a fracture of the lower jaw. "I wouldn't have had this happen for worlds," commented Savold.

Savold wound up his training for the title bout by boxing two rounds with his others sparring partner, Gene Fowler at Scarborough, Yorkshire, today.

Woodcock had a final workout at his Welsh Castle training camp at Abergele and then left for London.

Pak. Hockey Side To Play At Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 4 (PTI).

The secretary of the Delhi Hockey Association today received an intimation from Lahore that the Punjab (Pakistan) Hockey Federation team will reach Delhi on June 8 and stay here till June 16. The Association has arranged matches for the team on June 10 and 12. The matches will be played at the Willingdon Pavilion Grounds.

The Delhi Association yesterday had contradicted reports that a Pakistan team was visiting India.

Woodcock-Savold Fight Will Be A Quick Verdict

From Vernon Morgan

(REUTER SPORTS EDITOR)

LONDON, JUNE 4 (PTI-REUTER).

MORE THAN 50,000 BOXING FANS WILL PACK THE WHITE CITY STADIUM HERE ON TUESDAY NIGHT TO WATCH BRUCE WOODCOCK OF ENGLAND, AND LEE SAVOLD, OF THE UNITED STATES CONTEST A 15-ROUND BATTLE FOR THE WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP. THEY WILL PAY 80,000 STERLING FOR THE PRIVILEGE.

While in America the winner may not be recognised as world champion, an honour which is claimed by Ezzard Charles since Joe Louis relinquished the crown two years ago, Tuesday night's victor will be considered the champion this side of the Atlantic.

Should Woodcock win he will claim for Great Britain the title which Bob Fitz Siamons, the "Little Cornishman" lost to the United States 51 years ago. A bout with Charles, who is at present suffering heart trouble, or another American choice, for the undisputed world title is the probable sequel for the Yorkshire man.

For Savold there is not quite so much at stake for he may have to fight eliminators in the United States before he gets a shot at the world crown American version. But for the American there is the chance of revenge. Two years ago when he fought Woodcock the referee disqualified him for a low blow in the fourth round. That rankles with Savold and he is out for a quick knockout.

There are suggestions that Joe Louis might come out of retirement to fight the winner. If he does Jack Solomons, the London promoter, is ready with a substantial offer to stage the fight at the White City in September.

Louis is expected at the ringside to watch the fight. What neither boxer wants to do is to have his share of the purse withheld for any irregularity, for there is something like 17,000 coming to each man whatever the outcome of the fight. Woodcock will have to pay a lot of this back to the Government income-tax which will nearly halve his share. On the other hand the pound is not what it was in America and translated into dollars Savold's purse will not look so very large.

The American is a warm favourite in Britain. It is 4-7 on Savold taking the title and 5-4 against Woodcock doing so. On the other hand there are reports from America that in that country the Englishman is favourable It might be that "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country and among hie own kith and win", though some give the reason that the Americans think Savold to be a back-number at 34 and not good enough to win a world title and that the Englishmen, knowing the reputation of American fighters, do not think Woodcock capable of beating one of their leading men.

There is little physical difference between the two men. Both are expected to scale around 13 stone 8 pounds, while both are about six feet and one inch in height.

Of course, there has been the usual pre-fight propaganda about a "new Woodcock" and a different Savold".

Some British boxing writers believe that Woodcock has regained all his confidence and that being five years the younger and having recovered his best right-hand punch. He will knock out the American. Others, the writer included, take the view that the Americans powerful left hook and his great strength will prove too much for the Englishman.

General opinion is that whoever wins it will be by a knock-out and that the contest will not go many rounds.

The fight takes place in the open air in the centre of the well-known running track. Will it rain? That is whot ning tarack. Will it rain? That is what fans are today asking. Promoter Solomons, while not pretending to be a weather expert says "It will be scorching hot. I advise all my customers to bring their sun-glasses with them. It has never yet rained during any of my big open air fights."

Fast Pitches Lent Ample Help To New Ball Bowlers

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 3. (PTI-Reuter).

New ball bowlers administered some early shocks on the generally hard fast pitches, but batsman soon took the upper hand in the first class cricket matches today .

Only at Portsmouth, where Sussex were dismissed for 118 did bowlers hold the initiative. Derek Shackleton, the young fast-medium bowler, took six for 40 runs in 19 overs in spite of cautious batting by John Langridge and John Oakes. Langridge made 21 while Oakes was top scorer with 37. Hampshire passed Sussex's total with seven wickets in hand..

Sound century by twentyfive-year old W. Parkhouse of Glamorgan, his second in successive matches featured the cricket against Somerset at Cardiff. Although his hundred occupied four hours, Parkhouse was always interesting to watch because in defence and strokeplay he was always technically correct. A brilliant fifth wicket partnership between Parkhouse and Muncer completely turned the game. Four wickets had fallen for 105 when the pair came together. They added 165 in three hous before being separated. Parkhouse batted nearly five hours and hit twelve fours. Muncer went on to complete his first century for Glamorgan whom he joined in 1947. He hit one six and fifteen fours in three and a half hours. F. Garnder, one of the few Warwickshire born players in the county side, hit his first hundred of the season, against Essex. Gardner stayed nearly four hours and hit nine fours. Tom Dollery, Warwickshire captain and Denis Compton's deputy for the test, never settled down and spent seventy minutes over seventeen.

Tom Gaveney, made his best score in first class cricket in hitting 181 for Gloucestershire after the county had been put in by Nottinghamshire captain W. A. Sime. The top of the pitch was soft following overnight rain but Gloucestershire pair had scored 198 for the third wicket without being separated by stumps. Denis Smith, Derbyshire lefthander, scored a sound 122 notout against Yorkshire at Bradford. He reached 101 out of 159 in a little over three hours. He gave no chance and drove one six on to the roof of the football stand and another into the football balcony, both off Watdle. He hit twelve fours and was still unbeaten at the close. Arthur Faso played a fine innings for Kent against Middlesex scoring 122 including nine fours in three hours forty minutes before giving a soft catch to midoff. Leftarm slow bowler Jack Young caused the trouble taking six for twenty in 23.2 overs, fourteen of which were maidens.

UNITED YOUTHS' FILM SHOW

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The United Youths, an Association started seven years back to promote sporting and other activities among the youths, will hold a charitable cinema show on Sunday, the 11th June at 9-15 a.m. at the Minerva Talkies.

The film selected for the occasion is "Ismat", and the tickets which are priced at Rs. 5, Rs. 2|10, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, can be had from the Association's headquarters at Nagpada Neighbourhood House or from its Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. Zubair F. Maniar, 102 Bhajipala Lane.

Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate will preside at the function.

STYLISH LADY WINS R C T C CUP

Grand Doubles For Jockeys Purthu Singh And McGaffin

BOMBAY, June 4, (PTI).

Favourites were to the fore on the Fifth Day of the Bangalore Races today when a card of eight events was decided.

Early morning rains made the going heavy but the rains stopped in the afternoon and a good holiday crowd enjoyed fine racing.

The second race was marred by a nasty accident in which seven of the sixteen runners were concerned. Shanker, leading jockey in the South who was astride the favourite, Bold Note, escaped with a shaking as also Mulley, Tyrrell and Shiba. J. O'Neale. Henderson and Percival had to be taken to hospital.

The chief event, the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Cup was won in convincing style by H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's Chestnut Male, Stylish Lady. Purtusingh of Bombay and McGaffin of Calcutta rode a double each.

BANGALORE, June 4 (PTI)

The following are the results of the Fifth Day of Bangalore Races.

The "Wadiyar" plate (Div One)—5-1|2 Furlongs

ORION (Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 9.0 F. K. Black 1. CHRISSIE DARLING (Mr. Abdulali Majid) 7.13, Purtusingh 2, DAGANIA (Mr. J. H. Mashal) 9.4, McQuade 3. SKY HILL (Rajah of Ramnad) 7.13, Mulley 4.

Not Run: Taron, Incitatus and Aussie.

Won by: 3 ls and 8 ls.

Time: One minute, 16-1|5 seconds

Tote Paid: Rs. 20|8 for Win, Rs. 11|8, Rs. 12| and Rs. 11|8 for places

Bettings: 5|4 Orion, 2|1 Dagania, 6|1, Chandrashekhar, 8|1 Chrissie Darling, 9|1 Sky Hill, 12|1 Gipsy Love and 15|1 Tribhuvan.

Winner trained by: Balfour.

Favourite: Orion.

The "Shah" Plate— One Mile

AL KAJORA (Mr. C. Tharani Singh) 8.0, Purtusingh 1. THE MARINE (Mr. J. Ooosman) 7.11, Raut 2. WELL DEALT (Mr. J. Sayegh) 7.10, Cd 7.11, Mulisingh 3. KALYAN (Mr. G. Narasimhan) 8.7, Khalil 4.

Not Run: Orepe-de-Chine.

Won by: hd, 1-1|4 lengths and 6 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 52 seconds.

Tote Paid: Rs. 124|8 for win. Rs. 30|8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 112|8 for places.

Bettings: 3|1 Bold Note, 5|1 Prince Dara, 6|1 Gay Boy, and Al Kajora, 7|1 Zeena, 8|1 Spanish Girl, 10|1 La Contesse, Sinhgarh, Kalyan, Sugar Palm, The Marine and My Baby, 12|1 Shah of Iran, Well Dealt and Golden Hind, 15|1 Lovely Night.

Winner trained by: Shamlan.

Favourite: Bold Note.

Bracket: Spanish Girl and Zeena

The Idar Plate (Division one)—Dist 6 furlongs

Charming Kiss (Rajah of Ramnad) 8.13 McGaffin 1. Basilian (Mrs J. S. Deane) 8.11 Shaikh 2. Fair Gold (Mr H. Tamuvi) 8.7 Shanker 3. Patakha (Rao Sahib D. K. Parker) 8.12 Gurmanshingh 4.

Not run: Orion.

Won by 4 lengths, 4 lengths, neck.

Time 1 minute 23-4| 5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 31|8 for win; Rs. 18|8, Rs. 28|8, and Rs. 21 for places.

Betting evens Charming Kiss, 6 to 1 Fair Gold, Bold Attempt and Ironside 7 to 1 Pine Flower, 8 to 1 Jouette Basilian and Piarehind, 9 to 1 Widad 10 to 1 Patakha, 12 to 1 Ginger Girl, Alma, 15 to 1 Kings Star.

Winner trained by Ali Asker.

Favourite Charming Kiss.

THE WADIYAR PLATE (Div 2) 5-1|2 furlongs.

Prometheus (Mr. J. H. Mashal) 8.7 McQuade 1. Bold Boy (Raja of Nazargunj) 8.9 Peacock 2 Dauntless (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8.12 F. K. Black 3 Aapke Sevame (Mr. Ahmed Abbas) 9.2 Aurobindo 4.

Not run: Neemphool

Won by 4 1|2 lengths, 1 length and 1-1|4 length.

Time 1 minute 16-1|5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 19|8 for win Rs. 16 Rs. 35 and Rs. 29 for places.

Bettings: 11 to 10 Prometheus, 6 to 1 Aapke Sevame, Rose Tint, 8 to 1 Rasili, 10 to 1 Dauntless, Bold Boy, Motkin, 12 to 1 Sport Royal, Malati, 15 to 1 Contessa Neuvy, Penny Novel, 20 to 1 Come On, Nanina, Miss Pop, 25 to 1 Pampero and Fidelia.

Winner trained by D. Noshirwan.

Favourite: Prometheus.

The R.C.T.C. Cup—Dist. 1 Mile 3 Furs

STYLISH LADY Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda 9-3 McGaffin 1: NEW ERA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker 7-11 Stevens 2; DEUCE OF CLUBS (Mr A. J. Wadia) 8-4 Peacock 3: MA BELLE (Mr. K. M. Addya) 9-4 Mcquade 4

Not run: Ganga Singh and Helvetin.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 3-1/4 lengths 2 lengths.

Time 2 minutes 36-2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 56-8 for Win; Rs. 23 Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 148 for Places.

Bettings: 7 to 2 Wet Bob, 4 to 1 Stylish Lady, and Big Idea, 7 to 1 Deuce of Clubs, Navroze and New Era 8 to 1 Dev Kumar, Double Chime, 10 to 1 Ma Belle, Canon Queen, Mack Hunter and Onyx 15 to 1 Shah Nawaz

Winner trained by Rosen.

Favourite: Wed Bob.

The Agra Plate—Dist. 1 Mile

BENTOTTA (Brig. R. C. R. Hill) 9-1 Shankar 1; FLEET WINGS (Jagirdar of Arni and Mr. V. T. Padmanabhan) 8-8 P. Khade 2; THUNDER (Messrs A H. Ahmedbhoy and N. K. Irani) 8-8 S Chavan 3; JONATHAN (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 7-7 Peacock 4.

Not run: Tiller and Pankaj.

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 6 lengths, 3-1/2 lengths.

Time 1 minute 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 21 for Win Rs. 11 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 11-8 for Places.

Bettings: Evens Bentotta, 2 to 1 Thunder, 11 to 2 Miss Amoya. 8 to 1 Nuralia, 10 to 1 My Lady Jean. Fleet Wings, Naeem, 15 to 1 Suntan. 20 to 1 Jonatham.

Winner trained by Rylands.

Favourite: Bentotta.

The Idar Plate (Div. II)—6 Furlongs

MAYFAIR LADY (Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thaddani) 7-12 Purtusingh 1: LITTLE PRINCE (Lt. Col. M. Kadir Beg) 8-0 Ahmed Khan 2; FLORIDA (Mr G. N. Musry) 8-11 Khade 3; FOWZIA (Dr. Jalal Bazergan) 8-11 Thompson 4.

Not run: Kickshaw, Gipsy Lore, Neemphool and My Chance.

Won by 4-1/2 lengths 3-1/2 lengths and short head.

Time 1 minute 23 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for Win; Rs. 18-8 Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 17-8 for Places.

Bettings: 3 to 1 Florida and Mayfair Lady, 7 to 2 On and On, 6 to 1 Fowzia, 7 to 1 Quaker Oats, 10 to 1 Dulhan and Jehangir, 15 to 1 Killarney, Red Cross Boy, Little Prince, Win Again, Golden Memory 20 to 1 Reshone.

Winner trained by Raymond.

Favourite: Florida.

Bracket: Reshone and Mayfair Lady.

The Hajee Plate—Dist. 1 Mile

JOWDAT AL IRAQ (Mr. H. Tamavi) 8-13 P. Khade 1: AL NADIR (Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda) 9-4 Peacock 2; AMAL AL SHABAB (Mrs. S. Hill) 8-13 Shankar 3; SHARJEEL (Mr. P. Narayan Singh) 8-5 Shaikh 4.

All ran.

Won by 1-3/4 lengths 1/2 lengths head.

Time 2 minutes.

Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for Win Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-8 for Places.

Bettings: 9 to 4 Amal Al Shabab, 4 to 1 Al Nadir, 6 to 1 Khalid Amer and Tashrimal Khair 15 to 2 Jowdat Al Iraq. 8 to 1 Naqib and Indian Flower, 12 to 1 Officer, Sharjeel, Khalaf Al Hawa and Naim Al Shabab.

Winner trained by owner.

Favourite: Amal Al Shabab.

Daily Treble tote paid on 76 tickets Rs. 382 each.

WELLARD YET HAS HIS STING

At 74 Captures All Ten Wickets In An Innings

STOURBRIDGE, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Arthur Wellard, Somerset's match professional, took all ten wickets for 33 runs today playing for Kidderminster against Stourbridge in the Birmingham League here. Although 47 years of age Wellard still puts plenty of zest into his pace bowling. His full analysis was eighteen point three overs, two maidens, thirtythree runs, ten wickets. In his sixth over he captured three wickets in four balls.

TIED GAMES IN COUNTY CRICKET

Criticism Levelled At Distribution Of Points

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): The new points system for tied County Championship cricket games, which came into use for the first time last Tuesday when Hampshire and Kent finished their game with scores level, is not entirely free from criticism.

Prior to this ruling, each side gained six points for a tie: now, each side leading on first innings gets eight and their opponents four.

At first glance, this distribution looks logical. If a match is played to a finish, a side leading on first innings receives four points, regardless of the result, but before the amendment, a tie gave them only an additional two, whereas their opponents went from no points to six.

Now a team gaining the first advantage gets another four, the total allowed the other account.

On further study of circumstances that lead to a tie, one begins to wonder if this is justice. There may be a difference on first innings, but on the other hand, a side well behind can gain a tie only by splendid batting or stout work in the field.

The weather also takes a hand. first use of a good pitch, which is later affected by rain, gives a big advantage to a team, and if their opponents total the same number of runs under adverse conditions, surely they are entitled at least to an equal share of the spoils.

ANOTHER TITLE FOR MISS DORIS HART

French Lawn Tennis Championship

PARIS, June 4, (PTI): Miss Doris Hart, who won the French Lawn Tennis title on Saturday, today paired with Miss Shirley Fry to beat the defending champions, Miss Louse Brough and Mrs. Margaret Dupont, in the all-American women's doubles final. Miss Hart and Miss Fry won 1/6, 7/5, 6/2.

There was another American victory in the men's doubles final in which Bill Talbert and Tony Talbert defeated E. N. Sturgess of South Africa and Jaroslav Drobny, Egypt.

The American pair won 6/2, 1/6, 10/8, 6/2.

Enrique Morea; of Argentin a, and his American partner, Miss Barbara Scofield, won the mixed title on a walkover from Talbert and Mrs. Patricia Todd.

Mrs. Todd, America's fourth ranked player and beaten singles finalist on Saturday, was suffering from swollen Painful feet and a doctor ordered here to rest for at least a week.

DELHI HOCKEY LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, June 4, (PTI): In the Senior Division of the Delhi Hockey League this evening New Stars beat Allieds by two goals to nothing, and Y.M.C.A beat Brothers by one goal to nil

In the first match the opening goal was scored by Kailash fifteen minutes after the start and the second was added by Gopal in the second half.

In the other match. Hari scored for Y.M.C.A.

Only one match was played in the Junior Division in which President's Estate beat Burma Shell by one goal to nil. It was scored by Khanna, centre-forward.

ter.

VALUE OF BRADMAN TO CRICKET

Miller And Whitington Throw More Light

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter).

Cricket books and controversy are usually inseparable. An author, looking round for provocative material, naturally turns to Sir Donald Bradman, central figures in many modern cricket arguments. Repeatedly Bradman has been criticised and maligned, so it is refreshing to welcome a book which, while still emphasising his uncompromising attitude as a cricketer, gives full credit for the inestimable good he did for cricket.

In "Cricket Caravan", a joint effort by all-rounder Keith Miller, and Richard Whitington, former Australian State player, there is nothing but praise for Bradman, and some delightful stories show the other side of the remorseless run-getting machine and astute captain.

Whitington, who has played many times under Bradman, says: "As a batsman he has no peer in the world, and as a man he is certainly nowhere approaching a god, but a shrewd, honest, over-cautious, occasionally uncompanionable, occasionally a most engaging, introspective character".

In a chapter under the title of "World without Bradman" an effort is made to estimate the value of Bradman to cricket. "What today would have been the state of crickets finances had it not been for the Don?" How many members of the non-cricketing public have been attracted to the grounds in England and Australia during the last 20 years, purely to say they had seen the phenomenal Bradman?

Miller and Whitington estimated that Bradman must have been responsible for hundreds of thousands of cricket converts.

The grimness of the English tour of Australia in 1946-47 and the recurrent ill-feeling that existed between Bradman and Walter Hammond on that occasion, is frankly dealt with by the authors. Other leading cricketers like Lindsay Hassett, Ray Lindwall, Denis Compton, Len Hutton, Bill Edrich and Sid Barnes come under the microscope, and there are numerous good stories gathered in the course of cricket ravels.

ORTIZ HOPES TO FIGHT PEP

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 (PTI).

Manuel Ortiz, who lost his world bantamweight title to Vic Toweel here last Wednesday, hopes to fight Willie Pep for the world featherweight championship in New York.

Ortiz made this announcement before leaving by air today for California, accompanied by his manager Ray Luna.

The former champion denied reports that he planned to retire from the ring

COREJADA BEATEN IN FRENCH OAKS

PARIS, June 4 (PTI-Reuter).

M. Marcel Boussaac's filly Corejada, winner of the French 1,000 Guineas, suffered her first defeat today when beaten by a neck into second place in the French Oaks (Prix De Diane) at Chantilly.

In a thrilling finish Aglae Grace, a rank outsider owned by M. H. Bletry, came with a late run to catch Rae Johnston on Corejada. M. I. Lawrence's, Ain El Chams was a further head away third, while only another have behind came M. Robert Forget's, La Brigantine.

A GREAT FILM ON A GREAT SCIENTIST

Pavlov, The Man Who Saved Every Minute

THERE was one meeting in my life that I shall never forget: I had the good fortune of conversing with the great Russian physiologist, Academician Ivan Petrovich Pavlov.

At the end of 1935, preparations were afoot in Moscow for the publication of "A Generation of Victors"—a book on the life and work of the Soviet youth. The editors were very eager to supplement this book with an introduction containing a message to the Soviet youth from one of the most eminent scientists in the country. I was at that time working for the Komsomol press, and I was commissioned to interview Academician Pavlov.

Receiving the assignment, I left for Leningrad on the very same day. But it was by no means easy to secure an interview with I. Pavlov. In the last months of his life the scientist was extremely engrossed in his work and hardly received anyone. He spent every day—from early morning until the late hours of the evening in his scientific centre at Koltushi (near Leningrad), paying rare visits to the city. This notwithstanding, Pavlov's secretary to whom I explained the purpose of my visit, promised to arrange a meeting.

The appointed day came at last. I was invited to one of the auditoriums of the Leningrad institute of Physiology and asked to wait. As I sat there alone in the deserted hall I was overcome by deep excitement.

BRIEF INTERVIEW

About ten or fifteen minutes later Pavlov entered the room. He walked towards me, limping slightly, extended his hand and said literally the following: "Please excuse me, but I am already 85 and I have in essence not managed as yet to accomplish anything in science. You must understand how I treasure every minute".

Saying thus, he bowed and turned back towards the door, apparently considering the interview at an end. But when I explained that I needed literally a few words addressed to the Soviet young people who dedicated themselves to science, Pavlov stopped and sat down on a bench. Our conversation took place....

PASSION FOR SCIENCE

Some fifteen years have gone by since then. But the memory of my meeting with this remarkable man is vivid in my mind. I remember that I was particularly astonished at the unusually concentrated energy which seemed to radiate from this 85-year old savant. And while at the outset I was inclined to regard his first phrase as a sort of "pose" on the part of a great man, I subsequently understood that it was the real mood of the genius in science who was never content with his accomplishments and was constantly striving for new achievements and discoveries. All his life, from the first to the last days, Pavlov was dominated by one passion, his passion for science, his urge to place science at the service of his country, his people, and that is why even in his declining days he was working with youthful energy and purposefulness.

When the Leningrad Film Studio asked me to write the script for a film about the great Russian physiologist three years ago, I gladly accepted the offer. It seemed to me that the unforgettable impression from my meeting with Pavlov would give me some sort of an emotional key to the character of the scientist.

SPADE WORK

Before beginning to write the script, I proceeded to explore the specific field of research done by the great scientist which was to be pictured in the film. It meant working under the guidance of a professor for several months in the course of which I received a grounding in physiology—I did a great deal of reading, attended lectures and observed experiments in the laboratory. Of invaluable assistance were my conversations with Pavlove's disciples—Academician Leon Orbeli and Professor Maria Petrova, who, incidentally, is Pavlov's young assistant in the film. I had many meetings also with the son of Academician Pavlov, Professor Vladimir Pavlov.

The fundamental problem before Roshal, the producer, and myself was as follows: to what extent could the texture of an artistic film withstand the very heavy and complicated load of a scientific plot. After lengthy considerations we decided that the only correct way was to make Pavlov's scientific endeavours not a background for his biography, but the key idea and essence of the picture. In other words, we strove to show first of all the greatness of the scientific exploit of the illustrious Russian savant, to picture his great services to Russian and world science.

MILITANT MATERIALIST

What we strove to disclose in Pavlov's character primarily was the remarkable purposefulness and consistency of the militant materialist in science. At all the stages of his long life Pavlov was consistently following the course of the materialist conception of the world. This course brought the great savant to the advanced ranks of Soviet scientists. "You followed your own course, but you came to us, to the Bolsheviks", says Sergei Kirov to I. Pavlov.

Our second object was to emphasize in Pavlov's character the genuine patriotism of the scientist—which is in essence inseparable from the first feature. I worked with absorption on the parts of the script which show how ardently Pavlov loved his country, how much he had done for the people.

In conclusion, I must note the high sense of responsibility felt by the whole group concerned with the production of this film—from the actor playing the leading part down to the property-man. Everyone of us worked with a will, with great inspiration.

By decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a Stalin Prize First Class was adjudged to the authors of the film "Academician Ivan Pavlov".

In the following interview Stalin Prize Winner Mikhail Papava describes his work on the script for this film.

NO BRITISH NAMES FOR STREETS

Mayor & 4 Councillors Court Jail

NICOSIA, (Cyprus), June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—The Greek Mayor of Limasol and four town councillors today went to jail for refusing to affix authorised nameboards on two streets of the south-coast town.

One of the names as "Sir Richard Palmer Street", named after the Governor of the island, following the 1931 disturbances.

Temporary officials of Limasol Municipality declared a strike later today in protest against the jailings.

The Government order to affix the nameboards was given last February, but the Municipal Council—with a majority of left wing Greeks—refused to comply.

They said Palmer's name "offended Cypriot national sentiment".

A Supreme Court order was later issued and disobeyed by the Council on the same objection.

The prison order did not apply to members of the Council who were willing to carry out the order.

TITLE FOR FAIKA'S HUSBAND

CAIRO, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): King Farouk has conferred the title of Bey on Fuad Sadek, commoner husband of his sister Princess Faika, the Adbin Palace announced officially tonight.

The couple, who were married by civil ceremony in the United States early last month, arrived home here on May 31 in obedience to an order from the King.

It was expected Princess Faika would be formally married according to Muslim law within the next few days.

When Princess Faika arrived home it was reported she would try to persuade King Farouk to forgive her sister, Princess Fathia, who married a Christian commoner in the United States last month against his wish.

The King deprived Fathia of her titles and privileges.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Durga Das, one of India's delegates to the seventh Imperial Press Conference in Canada left for New York today after a four-day stay here.

LIAQUAT BACK IN BOSTON

BOSTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Begum arrived here by air this evening after their four-day Canadian tour.

Both the Prime Minister and the Begum will enter hospital on Sunday afternoon.

The Prime Minister will undergo a thyroid operation on June 6 while his wife will undergo a gall bladder operation on June 5. They will leave Boston by plane for New York on June 19 and will fly from New York on their way to London on June 23.

FUTURE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Differences With India To Be Ironed Out Soon

MADRAS, June 4 (PTI): M. Menard, Commissioner for French Settlements in India, said here today that "certain differences" between the French Government and the Government of India on the modalities of the referendum to decide the future of French India Settlements remained to be ironed out.

M. Menard who arrived here this afternoon by air from Calcutta told PTI that the Neutral Observers would come only after complete agreement had been reached between the French and the Indian Governments on the conduct of the referendum.

He added that the electoral rolls which were now prepared in the routine way would be "definitely revised under the direct supervision of the Neutral Observers."

Characterising his visit to Delhi and Calcutta as purely an "internal affair" he stated that he did not have any discussions with the representatives of the Government of India on any subject relating to French India settlements during his stay in Delhi.

Jute Quota For China

NEW DELHI, June 3 (PTI): A 7,500-ton quota has been allotted for export of jute goods to China during the period May-December, 1950. a Commerce Ministry press note announced.

The announcement sated that the quantity will be allotted by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta, to established shippers for China.

Jammu-Jogendranagar Power Link

SRINAGAR, June 3. (PTI): Government have provided Rs. 5,00,000 for starting preliminary work on the scheme to link Jammu with Jogendranagar power generating system in the Punjab. The survey work of, the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 23,00,000 and is expected to be speeded up. Owing to the break up of the Jammu-Sialkote railway line. the Miransahib thermal station near Jammu has become uneconomic and the Jogendranagar station will provide cheaper power.

HUNTERS SHOT DEAD

LYALLPUR (West Punjab), June 2. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mohd Tusail, a memeber of the Provincial Muslim League Council and his two nephews were shot dead by some unknown persons while they had gone out hunting, states a report received here today. Details of the tragedy are lacking.

Soedarsono For Indonesia

NEW DELHI, June 3. (PTI): Dr. Soedarsono, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United States of in India has left for Indonesia Indonesia, the External Affairs Ministry says in an announcement.

The announcement adds: "During his absence, Mr. A. Ubani, First Secretary of the Embassy, will act as Charge d'Affairs ad interim of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in India".

SULTAN OF BRUNEI DEAD

SINGAPORE June 4. (PTI-Reuter): The Sultan of Brunei, Borneo, His Highness Sir Ahmed Tajuddin Akhazui Khairi Wadin, died here today aged 38.

The Sultan had a sudden haemorrhage last night and died in the Singapore General Hospital.

His territory is sandwiched between Sarawak and North Borneo where he ruled about 30,000 subjects. Brunei, though one of the smallest territories in the British Commonwealth, is its biggest oil producer.

The Sultan's body was today lying in state at the Sultan of Johore's palace in Johore Bahru and will be flown to Brunei tomorrow for burial.

The Sultan, his wife Tengku Ampuan, and their 16-year old daughter Tengku Ikhsan, arrived at Singapore a week ago on their way to Europe on holiday.

Let The Cypriots Have Double Nationality

GREEK PREMIER'S PLEA TO BRITAIN

Agitation Against Street Being Named After Governor

LONDON, June 3. (PTI-Reuter):—**THE Greek Premier, General Nicola Plastiras, wants Cypriots to be given a double nationality, Greek and British, according to an Athens Radio message received in London today.**

He has three other proposals for the British Government. They are:

(1) A local Cypriot Parliament which would send representatives to the Greek Parliament who would have a status similar to that of Greek members of Parliament.

(2) A Greek Governor-General for Cyprus in charge of all administrative services.

(3) Great Britain to retain military bases in Cyprus.

The newspapers said that general Plastiras would try to persuade the British Government to settle the whole matter by direct negotiations, bypassing the United Nations.

ENOSIS UNION WITH GREECE

Meanwhile, a delegation of leftwing Cyprus Greeks is now in London on the first lap of a world tour to win support for Enos union with Greece.

The delegation expected support from Russia "along with many other freedom-loving countries like India, Pakistan, Israel and Mexico".

They hope to get the case for Enosis on the United Nations agenda for the General Assembly meeting next September.

Dixon May Leave For Srinagar On June 6

KARACHI, June 3 (PTI-Reuter). Sir Owen's stay in Karachi may be delayed by one day and he is likely to leave for Srinagar on June 6, according to informed circles. There is a possibility of his stopping at Rawalpindi for a few hours, on his way to Srinagar, to pay a courtesy call to Ministry of Kashmir Affairs.

Political observers here believe that Sir Owen Dixon, after visiting Kashmir, will present his programme to the governments of India and Pakistan at a tripartite conference. The date and venue of the conference are not likely to be decided until after the return of the two prime ministers to their respective capitals. Before formally presenting his programme to the two governments, Sir Owen will most probably hold separate discussions with the two prime ministers either towards the end of June or early in July, these observers forecast.

Badrinath Pilgrimage: First Phase Ends

(From A Correspondent.)

BADRINATH June 4: With the close of last month the first phase of Badrinath pilgrimage is over. This Kumon year the rush of the pilgrims was unprecedenedly heavy on the day of opening the Badrinath Temple. The Secretary of the Temple Committee had, however, made special arrangements to cope with the heavy rush and no untoward incident happened.

Nearly 40,000 people have so far visited the place and the income is estimated at a lakh of rupees. There was no epidemic of any kind. Foodgrains are available at moderate rates and the Temple Committee has made all arrangements to make the pilgrims comfortable.

At the request of the Temple Committee, engineers P. C. Agarwal, R. C. Sahai are on a visit here for examining the feasibility of power generation and possibilities of irrigation in this area.

STRENGTHENING THE CULTURAL TIES

Hindi Books Presented To Japanese College

TOKYO, June 4: With a view to furthering cultural ties between Japan and India Shri K. K. Chettur, Head of the Indian Mission, presented on behalf of the Government of India a set of hundred Hindi books to Tokyo College of Foreign Languages.

Ten students, who have been studying Hindi for the past two years and are proficient in it, received books which have been specially sent by the Education Ministry, Government of India.

The Foreign Languages college is at present teaching Hindi to 40 students in three grades.

'SCIENCE ATTACHES' FOR EMBASSIES

Recommendation To State Department

The State Development was today urged to create top-level policy posts in Washington for leading scientists and to send "science attaches" to important embassies abroad.

This was recommended by Lloyd Berkner, Special Consultant to the State Secretary, Mr. Dean Acheson after a review of the Hoover Commission's proposals for reorganising the conduct of the United States foreign relations.

The Berkner report suggested that overseas science staff should be set up in the missions to London, Tokyo, Johannesburg, Rio De Janeiro, Sydney (or Canberra), Paris, Ottawa, Rome, Berne, and Stockholm.

The report recommended that scientists on overseas staff should rank as attaches with full diplomatic status.

COLLISION AVERTED AT AMBALA STATION

AMBALA, June 3, (PTI): A possible collision between two up trains was averted at the Ambala Cantonment railway station this afternoon. A goods train, No. 67 Up was already at the No. 2 platform when a passenger train, No. 37 Up coming from Delhi was also received on the same line. The driver of No. 37 Up soon discovered that he was taking the train on the same line and succeeded in stopping it at a distance of about 700 yards from the rear of the goods train.

24 SOCIALISTS RELEASED

Bhil Satyagraha Suspended

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 31.

Seventeen out of 24 Socialist workers who were arrested in the first week of this month on charges of leading and participating in Bhil processions taken out in support of demand for enforcement of prohibition in the Bhil area, have been acquitted by a Magistrate here.

Mr. Dhanwant Shah, Joint Secretary of the Central India Provincial Socialist Party, Mr. Ram Prakash Malhotra Secretary of the Prohibition Satyagraha Committee and five other workers were sentenced till the rising of the court. They were convicted under a regulation of 1929 prohibiting taking out of processions within the limits of Indore city. While convicting the accused, the Magistrate observed that though the cause that the accused were advancing was a noble one, they must be sentenced for defiance of the ban.

Announcing the suspension of the four-month-old Bhil Satyagraha for a month, Mr. Ramanand Mishra, Socialist leader observes in a statement: "I came to Indore in the nope of finding a solution of this struggle which the Bhils are carrying on for the last four months. I tried by best to persuade the Ministry of Madhya Bharat not to make this issue a question of prestige. For three days I pleaded for this. I went so far as to suggest to them to make even a small beginning which may not involve heavy sacrifices of Governmental revenue in the area but I am returning with pain and sorrow in my heart".

Mr. Mishra adds: "The latest report of the ill-treatment of the Bhils by the Police under instructions from the State Headquarters has come as the proverbial last straw on the camel back".

Concluding Mr. Mishra observes: "Yet to leave no grounds for complaint of hastiness on our part, I have acceded to the request of the Chief Minister Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya to suspend the Satyagraha for the time being. I am hoping against hopes that within the promised period of one monh. the Ministry will satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the Bhils".

It is understood that Mr. Laxminarayan Sahu representative of the Servants of India Society has submitted his report on the Madhya Bharat Bhil Satyagraha to the Presiden of the Society. Mr. Sahu recently visited Indore and several other places in Madhya Bharat to enquire into the Bhil movement. It is further learnt that Mr. Sahu was not granted an interview by the Minister-in-charge prohibition during the former's visit here.

INDO-NEPALESE FRIENDSHIP

Ram Manohar Lohia's Terms

RAXAUL, June 3 (PTI).—Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader addressing a public meeting here on Friday evening laid down two conditions for Indo-Nepal friendship: Firstly, India and Nepal must have a common foreign policy, and secondly there must be a people's government in Nepal.

Dr Lohia condemned the policy of the Nepal Government deputing armed soldiers on the Bihar-Nepal border "to prevent Nepalis from attending the meeting."

He said that things were going "from bad to worse in India since the day of independence." Abolition of capitalism was as much necessary as the abolition of Zamindari system. He wanted that ownership of land and industry should pass into the hands of panchayats for the good of the country.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4 (PTI): Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Hyderabad's Chief Minister, told the minority communities in the State that their interests would be safeguarded by the State Government. He was inaugurating a meeting at the Zamrud Mahal this morning to celebarte "Indo-Pakistan day" under the auspices of the local Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Replying to a question what the Indo-Pakistan Agreement had done to India, Mr. Vellodi posed the querry: What would have happened if the Agreement had not been entered into? If looked at from that angle, Mr. Vellodi thought, one would be satisfied that the Agreement had prevented worsening of relations between the two countries.

Sardar Leaves For Dehra Dun

NEW DELHI, June 4 (PTI): Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, left this morning for Dehra Dun by car.

General Smuts

PRETORIA, June 4. (PTI-Reuter): No bulletin on General Smuts was issued today, but his doctor said progress reported yesterday was continuing very satisfactorily.

NEW DELHI, June 4 (PTI).—The Overseas Communications Service announces that telegrams can now be sent to all places in East Indonesia territory excepting Amboina, Dobe, Geser, Larat, Namlea, Neira-banda, Piroe, Saparoea, Saumlaki, Tepa-Ileas-Barbar, Toeal, Wahhai aid Wonrell.

ANTI-SUBMARINE ACTION BY I. N. FRIGATE FLOTILLA

Nehru's Message To Our Boys

ON BOARD THE "JUMNA", June 3. (PTI).

THE twelfth frigate flotilla of the Indian Navy today carried out general drill and routine exercises. The frigates 'chugged' along through the gulf of Manaar on the second day of their 1,6000-mile cruise from Cochin to Penang. radioed V. C. Natarajan, P.T.I. correspondent aboard the 'Jumna'.

Captain B. S. Soman, Commander of the flotilla, said that the purpose of this drill and exercises was to keep officers and men in trim and ready to get to their jobs instantly on receipt of orders. It would also enable offcers and men to do anything" "which is not a set piece exercise", he added.

Today's exercises included an anti-submarine action by the frigate flotilla under the tactical commands of the INS 'Tir' while escorting an imaginary convoy against a submarine attack.

In the afternoon station keeping exercises were conduced which were meant to test the officers as to how they are able to handle their ships to "be at the right place at the right time."

The exercises of the day were climaxed by an encounter in which the frigates 'Jumna', 'Kistna' and 'Tir' were divided into two forces about 40 miles from each other. By means of radar equipment they carried out 'battles' between themselves. There was, however, no firing but gunfire was indicated by flashing searchlights

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

Captain Soman today received the following message from Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru now on his way to Indonesia: "I am looking forward greatly to these exercises with boys of the Navy. I send my good wishes to the officers and men of the frigate flotilla".

Pandit Nehru was replying to Captain Soman's message conveying the flotillaa's best wishes to the Prime Minister for a happy cruise" and successful mission in South-East Asia".

BRITISH OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD

Incident In Trinidad

PORTOF SPAIN (rinidad) June 3. (PTI-Reuter): An armed man shot dead Britain's Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mr. Frank Doy, and a woman assistant in their office here today. When police arrived, the armed man shot himself.

A third person was seriously injured.

Mr. Doy, who arrived in Trinidad from Britain in August 1947, leaves a widow, stated to be a native of Toronto, Canada, and a year-old daughter.

No Australian Trains May Run Today

MELBOURNE, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Railway Union chiefs in Victoria tonight ordered that no trains should run in the State on Monday, as a protest against the Australian Government's anti-Communist Bill. Six other unions have already called a one-day protest stoppage for Monday.

NO ARMS AID TO ARABS

Pakistan's Denial

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 4.

Stating that Pakistan was not giving arms aid to Arabs, a press note of the Foreign Ministry has repudiated the statement made in this connection by Mr. Herold L. Ickes, former Democratic Secretary of the United States of America before the American Zionist Council Rally.

The press note says that the allegation made by Mr. Ickes that Pakistan was passing arms to the Arabs, was entirely without foundation.

AMNESTY FOR FORMER NAZIS

W. German Demand

BONN June 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Central Committee of the German Unity Party, which holds 17 of 371 seats in the Bundestag (Lower House) today demanded a political amnesty for all former Nazis in West Germany. This party, belonging to the Government coalition of Dr. Konrad Adenaur, won over a million votes in the general elections last year.

SRINAGAR, June 4 (PTI): Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Development Minister, Uttar Pradesh, yesterday warned the younger generation against "tendencies of purposeless living" and exhorted them to make democracy successful by taking part in constructive activities.

Indian Artist's Exhibit At Royal Academy Show

A. D. THOMAS'S "THE SISTERS"

BY SYLVIA MATHESON

AMONG the 1,400 exhibits at this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition is a tempera painting by 42-year-old Alfred David Thomas, an Indian painter from Agra who is official artist to the Indian High Commissioner's Office in London.

The soft, subdued tones of the exhibit—entitled "The Sisters"—reflect the early influence of the Tagore School: the graceful, willowy figures and the sparing use of colour—a touch of pale yellow and dull blue in the dress of the two girls, and the tawny brown and smoky black of the skin and hair—makes this an unusual exhibit among the almost gaudy colours of the surrounding paintings.

This is A. D. Thomas's first exhibit at the Royal Academy, but during his 15 years in Europe he has held one-man exhibitions in Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom and also the U.S.A. and is probably the only Indian artist to have two of his paintings purchased by the famous Pitti Gallery in Florence, Italy.

Born and brought up in Agra, Thomas was destined to follow in his father's footsteps in the educational sphere for Mr. Thomas (Sr.) was Headmaster of a High School. "But I was always very bad at subjects like Maths" Thomas, the artist confessed to me with a smile, "and every spare moment I was painting, instead of studying my school subjects". The result was that he when he was 14, A. D. Thomas joined the Lucknow School of Art and finished the five-year course in four years, the owner of various artistic awards and gold medals, and then went on to study under Tagore and Bose.

ITALIAN INFLUENCE

"Finally, I felt I should come to Europe to study", went on Mr. Thomas. "The lack of permanent art galleries in India is a handicap to the art student, so in 1921, I decided to study at the Royal Academy in Florence". The influence of the early Italian and Flemish Schools is evident in many of the pictures painted by this soft-voiced artist whose early work in India is represented by the murals he executed over the altar in New Delhi's Cathedral Church of the Redemption.

Just before the last war he returned to Italy where he was caught by the outbreak of hostilities and interned in a camp near Florence.

It was there that he painted many of the pictures which have been exhibited during the past five years, including "The Sisters" in the current Royal Academy Exhibition and other tempera paintings at a recent exhibition of Asian art in London. He has been asked to submit paintings to the Vatican Exhibition to be held shortly in Rome, while a particularly interesting example of his work is to be seen in the recent publication, "The Life of Christ", in which the artist has depicted Christ as an Indian, living in the typical setting of an Indian village.

INDIAN LEADERS' PORTRAITS

Portraits which A. D. Thomas painted from life of the late Mahatma Gandhi and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were autographed by the sitters themselves.

Another permanent example of Thomas's work to be seen in London is the large mural which he calls "March of Time", decorating the whole of one wall in the cinema at India House. This mural, which depicts the progress of industry in India has an unusual feature which is not at first apparent—its composition is actually in the shape of India itself but viewed upside down.

Since the war, A. D. Thomas has been living in London with his Italian wife and three children. He is planning a one-man exhibition of his own in London towards the end of the year.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KAIRA DISTRICT

AHMEDABAD, June 4 (PTI)—Cholera is repored to have broken out in a virulent form in several villages of Kaira district situated on the bank of the river Vatrak.

Twelve fatal cases of cholera have so far been recorded in Ghodasar since May 22, and the infection is spreading to other villages.

The District Local Board and the Taluka Congress Committee are trying to combat the epidemic with the help of medical men and volunteers.

PATTABHI WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION

MADRAS, June 4 (PTI)—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President told the PTI today that he would not stand for re-election for the Congress presidentship.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Congress General Secretary, stated here today that the "tentative dates" for presidential election will be fixed at the Working Committee meeting to be held in July.

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BRITAIN'S DOLLAR RESERVES SWELL

U. S. Buying More Raw Materials

BENEFITS TO S. E ASIA

LONDON, June 4. (PTI-Reuter).

THE business upsurge in the United States has caused a world-wide boom in raw materials, boosting prices of rubber, wool, copper, jute, cotton, cocoa, diamonds, metals and other commodities.

America is buying more of these materials at rising dollar prices to supply her prosperous industries and consumer markets.

As many of the beneficiary countries are in the Sterling Area, this commodity boom is by far the biggest factor in swelling Britain's dollar reserves.

These will almost certainly make another big jump when the June 30 figures are released, possibly showing an increase of 75 per cent in the nine months since the pound was devalued.

S.-E. ASIA BENEFITED

Politically, the consequences may be felt soonest in South-East Asia, where the rubber boom will help to buttress that vulnerable area against the Communists.

Since devaluation last September the sterling price of ruber hrsh cce sterling price of rubber has more than doubled, and on Thursday it reached its highest level in more than 20 years.

Beneficiaries include Malaya (leading producer of rubber and tin), Australia and New Zealand (wool), South Africa (coal and diamonds), Pakistan (jute), British West Africa (cocoa).

Many of the extra dollars flow into Britain's coffers, since these countries bank their hard currencies in London or sell them to Britain for sterling goods.

Devaluation has made Britain a much more competitive supplier of the goods that these countries need.

CANADIAN DOLLARS

The wheel has come full circle since a year ago when the slump in American takings of sterling commodities slashed Britain's dollar income by more than 60 million dollars a month. The present boom, coupled with the strength of sterling, must have enlarged Britain's dollar income by more than 100 million dollars a month.

It has also boosted the Sterling Area's supply of Canadian dollars. Canada imports several commodities from the Sterling Area but has been having her own export boom to the United States, particularly in timber and newsprint.

NEW CABINET FOR HYDERABAD

Four State Congress Ministers

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4, (PTI): A new eight-member Cabinet for Hyderabad State, with Mr. M. K. Vellodi as Chief Minister and four representatives of the State Congress included in it, is expected to be announced here tomorrow.

The new Ministry it is learnt, will be sworn in at the King Kothi Palace, residence of the Nizam, Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, on June 12.

Mr. Vellodi is understood to have met the Nizam, today and obtained his signature to the reconstituted Ministry which is understood to contain the following Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Nawab Zain Yar Jung, Mr. C. V. S. Rao, Mr. M. Seshadri (all four are Ministers in the present Government), Messrs. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Vinayak Rao Kuratkar (popularly known as Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar) Phoolchand Gandhi and V. Basava Raju (the last four being nominees of the State Congress.)

An announcement about the allocation of portfolios among the new Ministers is expected to be made in a few days.

Mr. Digambar Rao Bindu, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, met Mr. Vellodi this evening.

SPECIAL WORLD CRIMINAL COURT

Geneva Debate To Be Held This Week

LAKE SUCCESS, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen eminent international jurists of the United Nations International Law Commission will consider at Geneva this week whether a special criminal court should be set up to try crimes against international law.

Such a court, it has been proposed, would have its own code of "offences against the peace and security of mankind", and would have power to indict anyone anywhere in the world.

The fact that domestic law did not punish an act listed in the court's "Crime Code" would not free the perpetrator from responsibility under international law.

Two of the commissioners—Senor Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama and Mr. A. E. F. Sandstrom of Sweden— will play leading roles in the debate. Already they have submitted opinions which are diametrically opposed.

THE TWO VIEWS

The Panamanian jurist reported unhesitatingly that it was "not only possible, but necessary", to institute international criminal jurisdiction for the prevention and punishment of international crimes. He also considered it possible to establish a criminal chamber of the international court, to deal with such cases.

Mr. Sandstrom, on the other hand, thought that a permanent judicial criminal court of that kind would be "impaired by very serious defects, and would do more harm than good".

The position in the world at present is that while certain "international crimes" were acknowledged to exist after the famous Nuremberg trial of Nazis, there is no judicial machinery able to deal with such crimes in the future.

The Law Commission at its coming session, will at the same time have to decide how to codify the legal principles arising out of the Nuremberg trials.

CYRENAICANS GO TO POLLS TODAY

Third Time In Their History

BENGHAZI, June 4. (PTI-Reuter): Cyrenaicans go to the polish tomorrow for the third time in their history. They will elect 50 members of a House of Representatives, the remaining ten seats in the 60-member House being nominated by the Emir of Cyrenaica.

Their first election was in 1908 under the Turkish regime and the second in 1922 under the pre-fascist Italian regime.

Already 23 candidates have been returned unopposed.

Delegates from the Cyrenaican House and the Assemblies of the other two territories making up the former Italian colony of Libya—Tripolitania and the Fezzan—will meet later to draw up a constitution and electoral law for Libya.

This is according to plans made by Dr Adrian Pelt, Libyan Commissioner for the United Nations, which has decided that the three territories must be independent by January 1952.

Marathi Sahitya Sammelan

Delegates to the fifth session of the Gomantak Marathi Sahitya Sammelan which was recently held at Belgaum. Mr Prabhakar Padhye, the President is seen in the centre.

VESTED INTERESTS ARE UNAFFECTED

Socialist View Of Orissa Estates Abolition Bill

CALCUTTA, June 4. (PTI).

THE third annual conference of the Orissa Socialist Party today urged upon the Orissa Government as well as the members of the State Assembly for a revision of the Orissa Estates Abolition Bill now before the Orissa Assembly.

A resolution passed by the conference said that in this bill, compensation had been provided for zamindars and all intermediaries, rights over 'khas' lands recognised and full right over all houses, buildings and orchards had been allowed as a result of which there would be little change in the old order and the vested interests as a class would remain in tact as before like a burden on the poor.

The resolution added that this bill did not solve any one of the agrarian problems and hence this could never be supported.

CLEVER DEVICE

By another resolution the Conference directed the members of the Socialist Party to fully co-operate with the work of the Civil Liberties' Union.

The Conference was of the opinion that the adoption of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order Act "is a clever device" by the present ruling authorities to deprive the masses of their fundamental rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

The resolution said: "To empower the lowest Government officers with such enormous powers was uncalled for and unwarranted, particularly when there was no chaos and disorder in the State of Orissa. This act is chiefly being applied against the parties opposed to the Congress."

STATES REPRESENTATION

A resolution on the former States areas declared that the hopes of the people, which arose out of their enthusiasm and inspiration at the time of the merger of the States into Orissa, about complete abolition of feudal rule and establishment of democratic administration have been dashed to pieces."

Without affording the opportunity of an election, 31 members had been nominated to the Orissa Assembly from those areas and likewise the District Boards were going to be formed soon.

The Conference, while protesting against "these inglorious" acts of government, appealed to the people of the former States Areas to start an organised campaign against the party in piwer for establishing their full democratic rights.

Princess Faika Weds Her Commoner

CAIRO, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Princess Faika, 23 year-old sister of King Farouk, today married Fuad Sadek, a commoner at a Muslim ceremony.

The two had returned to Cairo in answer to a summons from the King after a civil law wedding in the United States two months ago.

ABDUCTION CASES IN EAST BENGAL

Demand For Enquiry By A Joint Committee

CALCUTTA, June 4. (PTI): Mr N. Chatterjee, a former judge of the Calcutta High Court and President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, and Dr. Meghnad Saha, President of the East Bengal Relief Committee, suggested here today the appointment of a joint committee of two judges, one each from the High Courts of Calcutta and Dacca, to enquire into the cases of abduction in East Bengal during the recent disturbances.

They also suggested that Hindu police officers of "experience and integrity" should be associated with such an enquiry.

In a joint statement, Mr. Chatterjee and Dr. Saha referred to the East Bengal Government press note of May 31, which mentioned that only ten cases of abduction were reported to the police, and said that the press note was "calculated to whittle down unpleasant facts".

"The paucity of the number of reported or recorded cases of abduction is no criterion of the true position regarding molestation of girls in East Pakistan," the added.

They cited some cases of alleged abduction and molestation of girls in East Bengal after the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, which, the said, were reported to the police but "no action was taken to trace or arrest the culprits."

Viet Minh Losses

SAIGON, June 4. (PTI-Reuter): Viet Minh forces suffered heavy casualties from artillery and air action in an operation in the Giong zone, near the Cambodia frontier, between May 26 and 30, according to a French Army communique here.

Training camps and grenade factories were destroyed, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured, the communique added.

Within the past 48 hours, Viet Minh terrorists have thrown eleven grenades into cafes and resturants, causing two deaths.

BAGHDAD, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Premier Tawfi Suwaidi appealed to the Iraq Parliament today for a free hand in trying to end the present deadlock between the Arab League and Jordan.

TREE PLANTING WEEK IN JULY

Annual National Festival Planned

NEW DELHI, June 4.

THE first week of July will now be observed as an annual national festival according to a communication addressed by the Central Agriculture Ministry to all States.

The communication draws attention to the "wanton destruction of vegetable cover of the soil" which has led to "devasting floods, erosion of soil, progressive diminution of railfall and general deterioration of climatic condition". A countrywide drive is to be launched to make the country conscious of the "green Glory of the forests" stressed recently by Mr. K. M. Munshi Agriculture Minister.

The communication says: "The stage has already been reached which compels the cultivator to divert his farmyard manure from his filed to his hearth, resulting in progressive improvement of the fertility of the soil". In the past, trees have been planted on the occasion of the celebration of the Day of Independence.

Experience gained during recent years has however revealed that the planting done in the middle of August, suffers from a grave handicap viz. the loss of half the growing season which commences in July when the monsoon sets in over the greater part of the country.

To popularise this festival, the use of fairs, gatherings and the ceremonial planting of trees have been suggested.

STANDING COMMITTEE

It is likely that Standing Committees will be set up at the headquarters of Governments to direct the campaign for planting trees. The Committee will include members of the legislatures and the heads of various development departments.

It will be the responsibility of this Committee to issue necessary instructions to various districts and departments in respect of the celebration of this annual festival and to arrange for the establishment of a central seed store and nurseries for the distribution of seeds and seedlings. Nominal charge may be made for the supply of plants.

LEAFLETS

The State Forest Department will issue leaflets giving detailed instructions regarding what, how, and where to plant trees in various localities. Trees may be selected for their aesthetic value, for their shade, the fruit, timber and fuel they yield.

Plans will be drawn up to plant trees in:—compounds of Government buildings, court houses, rest houses, camping grounds, private bungalows, public gardens, burial grounds, and other open spaces, sides of canals, by the roadside, and in railway lands, schools and college compounds, village wastelands and a tree or two in the fields of cultivators.

The communication stressed the value of aftercare: "It is not enough to plant trees and leave them to their fate. Their aftercare and protection, until they get beyond the reach of cattle, is of utmost importance. Tree guards made out of thorns provide a cheap and effective means of protection. An occasional check on the progress of trees planted by touring officers will prove of inestimable value".

SPREAD DISCIPLINE AMONG VILLAGERS

Dr. Roy's Call To Volunteer Corps

CALCUTTA, June 4. (PTI): Dr. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, called upon members of the National Volunteer Corps today to return to their villages as "Ambassadors of discipline" and consolidate the country's newly won independence.

Dr. Roy, who was addressing a special batch of two companies of the West Bengal National Volunteer Corps at a passing-out parade at Kanchrapara, 30 miles from Calcutta this morning, said: "Our independence has brought new responsibilities on us in the shape of discipline, and control over thought and action is essential for the enjoyment of that independence."

The Chief Minister complimented the volunteers of the smart turn-out after only about two months' training.

At Indo-Pakistan Border

Our Goodwill Mission Gets A Warm Welcome

SACHAR APPPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION

LAHORE, June 4. (PTI-Reuter):

A WARM welcome was accorded the twelve-man goodwill delegation from India on its arrival at the Indo-Pakistan border post of Wagah this morning.

The large gathering at the border included the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. S. S. Jaffery, Maulvi Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan Kasuri, President of the Pakistan India Friendship League, Dr. A. M. Waheed and other members of the Lahore Corporation, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, Representatives of the Punjab Traders' Federation and Mr. James Lorangs, Vice-President of the All-Pakistan Christian League, Lahore.

Speaking to pressmen at the border the Leader of the delegation, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar said: "the goodwill mission is purely non-official. It has no authority to make any political commitments. I should like to make it clear that we have not come here to ask the muhajirs to return to India, or to ask the Government to permit refugees in India to come back and settle in West Pakistan.

GET NEARER

"We have come here to strengthen the hands of the Governments of the two countries in the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. We feel that unless substantial steps are taken to solve the outstanding problems arising out of the mass migration of Hindus and Sikhs from West Pakistan and Muslims from East Punjab, Delhi and Mewar, cordial and friendly relations between the two countries cannot be restored by finding a solution of the minority problems as they exist in the two Bengals." Mr. Sachar suggested that "the best method of finding a solution of our outstanding problems is to get nearer to one another and this can only be done by promoting social contacts of the type of this mission.

"This visit, I have no doubt will make its contribution for reuniting the broken social links. I and my friends look forward to meeting our own friends, some of whom I shall meet after a lapse of about three years, as the last time I was in Lahore was in September 1947 when I had to quit in the most tragic circumstances."

Mr. Sachar thanked the Pakistan Government for its "gesture of goodwill shown by instructing the provincial Governments to ensure all considerations to the mission which are due to a friendly neighbour government."

SICK OF TENSION

Referring to the effects of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in India, Mr. Sachar said that they were visible all over the country. "There is a vital change in the outlook of our people and I have not the slightest doubt that the people in the two countries are sick of the tension prevailing on both sides of the border."

"They will be too happy when the present atmosphere of goodwill generated on the two countries by the pact becomes a permanent feature," he concluded.

The delegation consists of, besides Mr. Sachar, Babu Bachan Singh, Mr. Kedar Sehgal, Ranbir Singh, Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman, Maulana Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi, Sardar Mohan Singh Sahney, Maulana Abdul Ghani Dar, Hafiz Mushtaq Ahmad, Chaudhry Yasin, Mian Sheikh Wali-Ullah—and Sardar Kalbir Singh.

The delegation was entertained to lunch by the Punjab Traders' Federation.

LONDON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): The British Treasury stated today that it had given a direction to regulate the use of the sterling assets of residents of Hong Kong.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I SEE that Harvard scientists are trying to find out what causes that tired feeling. And it appears that already the results are emerging. If you feel tired, it is due to oxygen starvation, salt loss or boredom. How very simple!

But does it take one anywhere, except to tire one more? They tell us that by sipping salt water, one can regain an active mood. But how much? Overdoing it might have the effect of making you sick as well as tired. The scientists, however, have had the honesty to admit that there are some things one cannot (yet) explain. One is that after keeping awake some people put on weight.

This is the first time I have heard of this one. If any person gets heavier when he is kept from sleeping, I should say that he is eating all the time when he ought to be asleep.

In the good old days, if you felt tired, you felt tired; and everybody sympathised with you for the work you were supposed to have done. For a long time, I remember, I earned the displeasure of all around me because I never felt tired. Everybody thought that I could not be doing an honest day's work. But nowadays things are different. There must be a reason for being tired and a reason for not being tired, and if you have not one, the doctors will supply it for you. This is what is known as the wonders of science.

The boss of a newspaper on which I had the honour of being—I almost said working—often held forth on the advantages of hard work. He put in 20 hours a day but he was, he said, none the worse for it. What he forgot was that of his 20 hours some eighteen were spent in undoing what had been done before—either by himself or by others under his directions. Destructive work has always a very energising effect on human beings. For a long time, I suffered from the illusion that I was refreshed after eating a good deal. I am afraid the illusion still persists; but I now know that scientifically it is all wrong, and that is a great help, or isn't it?

I have a theory about that tired feeling which the Harvard scientists might usefully follow up: When you do one thing whilst thinking of another, it generally tires you out. Because this is an involved discovery I cannot tell precisely what tires you—whether the doing or the thinking. It may be a little of both. The reason why I am never tired is simple to find; I have by an long and intricate succession of mechanical movements completely eliminated the necessity of thinking. You may try it yourself.

VIDYA MANDIRS IN M. P.

Shukla Hails New Experiment

NAGPUR, June 4. (PTI): "Let your school be a lighthouse radiating light and life to the surrounding villages and forming the keystone of rural reconstruction," said Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, presenting diplomas to 15 gurus and 15 kamdars at the conclusion of a reorientated vidya mandir scheme refreshers' course at Seoni 90 miles from Nagpur, yesterday.

The vidya mandir scheme, of which Pandit Shukla was the author, was first introduced by him in 1937 during the first Congress regime when he was Education Minister.

The scheme was essentially financial in character, said Pandit Shukla, and its main object was to find a solution to the huge problem of compulsory primary education within the existing financial limitations. The scheme, therefore, sought only to give a financial plan which made the schools self-supporting.

The Chief Minister said that, in the light of the practical difficulties experienced during the last 13 years, the scheme had now been recast and 15 out of the 42 vidya mandir schools in the State had been selected for experimentation.

FARM KAMDAR

According to the new plan, an agricultural kamdar would be appointed to look after the school farm, thus reducing the labours of the guru. A multi-purpose co-operative society would be formed in the village where the vidya mandir school was situated for purchasing the finished goods manufactured in the school and providing it with raw material. Rope-making, weaving and such other small crafts could be introduced in the vidya mandir schools with the help of the recently imported Japanese small machines.

Appealing to the gurus and kamdars to make the villages gardens of prosperity and to train the people in improved agricultural methods Pandit Shukla said that their primary task should be to uplift the people morally and materially.

Andhra Panchayat Election Enquiry Report By June 15

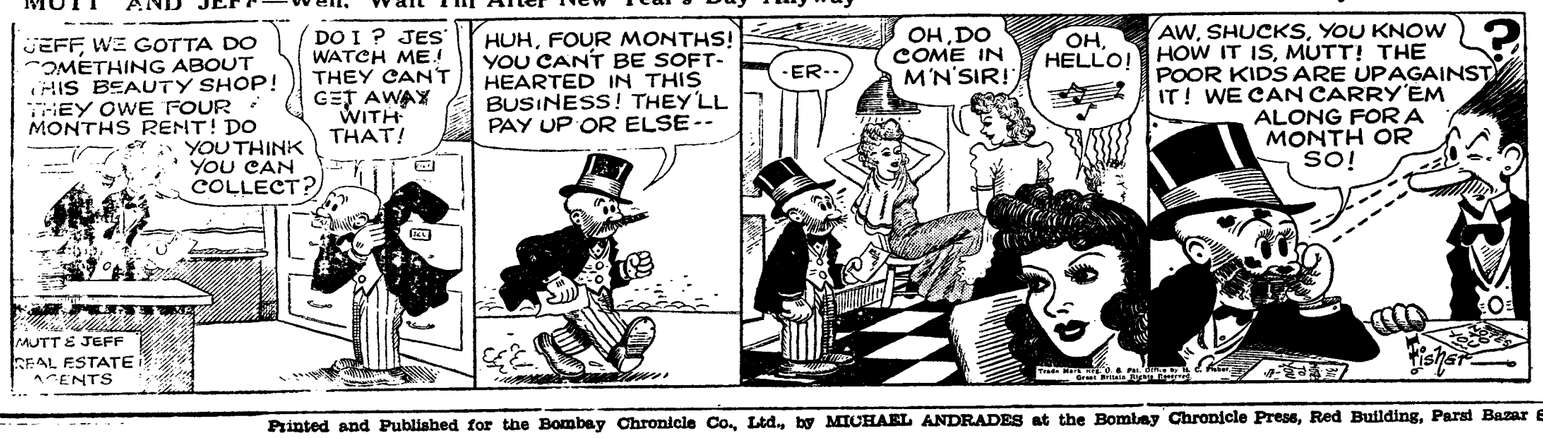
MADRAS, June 4, (PTI): Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, who has been deputed by the A.I.C.C. to enquire into the conduct of Congress Panchayat elections in Andhra arrived here today.

He said that he had come to make an on-the-spot study of the complaints against the conduct of the elections in several centres in Andhra.

The complaints, he added, related to the disappearance of nomination papers, denial of facilities to voters and discrepancy in the voters' list.

Mr. Bhatt who left for Vijayawada today, expects to return to Madras and finish the enquiry before June 15.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Wait Till After New Year's Day Anyway — By BUD FISHER


JEFF, WE GOTTA DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS BEAUTY SHOP! THEY OWE FOUR MONTHS RENT! DO YOU THINK YOU CAN COLLECT?
DO I? JES' WATCH ME! THEY CAN'T GET AWAY WITH THAT!
MUTT & JEFF REAL ESTATE AGENTS
HUH, FOUR MONTHS! YOU CAN'T BE SOFT-HEARTED IN THIS BUSINESS! THEY'LL PAY UP OR ELSE--
-ER--
OH, DO COME IN M'N'SIR!
OH, HELLO!
AW, SHUCKS, YOU KNOW HOW IT IS, MUTT! THE POOR KIDS ARE UP AGAINST IT! WE CAN CARRY 'EM ALONG FOR A MONTH OR SO!
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